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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. Thompson, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1871. NO. 58.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Formidable Bonapartist Conspiracy

To Arrest Thiers and Proclaim the Empire.

Health of Queen Victoria Improving.

Great Fire Raging in Geneva.

The New United States Loan.

LONDON, November 13.—Telegrams report the settlement of the new United States loan proceeding favorably, and the rate of discount advanced to 1¾@2 per cent. Money was easy in the open market at 3 per cent.

Great Fire in Geneva.

GENEVA, November 13, Evening.—The fire which broke out this morning continues to-night without abatement. The fine Rhone on which the flames originated, is a scene of ruin, a large number of buildings having fallen victims to the devouring element.

The Plotting Bonapartists.

LONDON, November 13.—A formidable plot of Bonapartist generals, headed by Fleury, to arrest Thiers and proclaim the Empire, has been discovered. The plotters' papers are in possession of Thiers, who is confident of the failure of the conspiracy.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 13.—The Queen's physicians announce that her Majesty's health is improving.

Commodore Ashbury, owner of the Livonia, arrived on Saturday. He renounces all intention of contending for the Queen's cup in American waters. He says he is going to India next year.

PARIS, November 13.—The court-martial is rapidly disposing of the Communists. Of the accused who have so far been tried 10,645 have been discharged, and 718 have been sentenced to various degrees of punishment.

Count Keratry has been appointed Prefect of Marseilles.

PARIS, November 14.—Gambetta is completely recovered from his serious attack of illness, and will soon visit Marseilles, Bordeaux and Lyons.

DUBLIN, November 13.—The Attorney-General of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been sentenced to imprisonment for six months, for publishing articles of an inflammatory nature in that journal during the trial of Kelly for the alleged murder of Constable Talbot.

The Markets.

A rotary engine would have only 13 per cent. friction and a proportionate gain of power. [See Inside.]

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9½@9¾d.; middling New Orleans, 9¾d.; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales.

Red winter wheat 11s. 6d@11s. 7d.

Flour 25s@27s.

Lard 66s. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib middles 39s. 6d. Tallow 48s. 6d.

Petroleum—Refined 17½@17¾d. Clover seed 55s@60s.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Henry Barkdale on Trial at Columbia City, Ind., for Kicking His Blind Wife to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., November 12, 1871.

The trial of Henry Barkdale, Sr., for murdering his wife near this place in May last, commenced in the Circuit Court in this place to-day, before the Honor Judge Lowry. Barkdale is a German, sixty-five years of age. His victim was his second wife, with whom he had lived unhappily for about thirty years, and who had been totally blind for nearly half of that period. He alleges that she was unfaithful to him, and he revenged himself by kicking her to death. The people are considerably excited over the matter, and await the result of the trial with much eagerness. The attorneys, both for the defendant, are distinguished lawyers, and stand high in Northern Indiana. Upon the part of the prosecution, E. Bailey, District Prosecutor, of Bluffton; Hooper & Cole and C. F. Tully, of this place; for the defense, Hon. John Colerick and Lewis Newsberger, of Fort Wayne, and Lieut. Governor J. R. McDonald, of this place. Two witnesses were examined today. The testimony thus far shows that the murder was entirely unprovoked, and proves the murderer to be a fiend incarnate. There are about ten witnesses to be examined yet. The prosecution has not held the *post mortem* examination upon the body of the murdered woman. Barkdale manifests but little concern as to his fate, and seems perfectly composed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1871.

A MORMON ELDER SPEAKS OUT.

Elder Lindsey, of Utah, delivered a sermon at Williamsburg yesterday. Referring to the persecution of the Mormons he said: "We are God's chosen people. He is working. A few weeks ago Chicago was destroyed. This is but the deep water to what will soon happen. It will be the same that State, and God said they should not live there."

TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Yesterday a cripple named Mary Sullivan was burned to death in the fire which broke out in a tenement house on Cherry street.

Last night Clinton street John Mahn was suffocated.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BROOKLYN.

There is no abatement in the excitement of the citizens of Brooklyn touching the municipal corruption of that city. Even yesterday was occupied in discussing and commenting upon the frauds. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a political sermon in the evening, in the course of which he spoke of the intelligent citizens and their indifference to political matters. He characterized the corrupting tendencies of the Civil Service of the United States as the threat against the liberties of the nation. Every Custom House in the land, said he, was a factory of bosses. The places of honor and profit, and to-day twelve patients suffering from cholera were sent to the Westbeth hospital. The well passengers were also transferred to the United States steamer Idaho, and ordered up as a receiving ship by the quarantine authorities. The Franklin, after the transfer of the passengers, was ordered to the lower quarantine, where she will be thoroughly disinfected and detained until it is thought safe to allow her to come up to the city.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

An extensive area of low pressure will probably develope from Mississippi to Michigan, advancing northeastward over the lower lakes by Tuesday night, followed by brisk north and west winds, south and west of Illinois; threatening weather with rain will extend very generally Tuesday along the Atlantic coast, with falling barometer and northeast winds veering to the southeast; increasing southerly winds at the lower lakes; brisk northwesterly on Lake Michigan and on the Louisiana coast. Cautionary signals are ordered for this evening for New Orleans, Mobile, Milwaukee and Chicago.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

DENVER AND SALT LAKE ROAD.

DENVER, November 13.—Articles of incorporation of the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad were filed for record in this city yesterday. The proposed route is along the South Platte to Middle Park, thence by the most feasible route to Salt Lake. The road will be of the same gauge as the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Leavenworth and Denver Railroads, and will pass through the best timbered regions of the Rocky Mountains, and it is believed will shorten the distance from Denver to Salt Lake two hundred miles. The incorporators are S. Jackson, C. B. Lamb, H. and J. C. Hinds.

WINKLER'S ROTARY ENGINE.

A Novelty in Mechanics—Explanation of the New Principle—Great Gain of Power Over the Ordinary Steam Engine.

We have heretofore referred on several occasions to a rotary engine invented by Mr. G. R. Winkler, of Williamsport, Pa. We find in the *Gazette and Bulletin* of that city the following letter from the inventor, describing the new engine: By a rotary steam engine we understand it to be a machine where the power produced by steam creates a rotary motion without the application of any supplementary machinery. In our common piston steam engines is a straight up and down motion, produced by the power of steam. This straight motion has to be transformed into a rotary motion. By this transformation a great deal of power is lost, and also a great irregularity of motion produced. To overcome this irregularity, a fly or balance wheel has to be employed. The starting in motion of this fly wheel requires an additional power. In quickening to slow motion, and retarding to quick motion of the crank, this fly wheel deadens part of the power of the crank, and loses itself as much power as it renders; that is to say, a certain power in the fly wheel and an equal power in the crank are neutralized, and so entirely lost. The benefit produced by the fly wheel, in addition to its first purpose of putting about even where the application of power is irregular, as in a saw mill, is of the fly wheel in such a case were given by a regular power, its motion would thus increase and gather power.

One hundred pounds of steam produce one hundred pounds of power on the piston of a machine. If we do not consider the loss of power by friction of the piston and piston rod, or the valve in its necessary machinery, we will have a nominal power acting through the piston rod on the extension rod. By the inclination of the extension rod we lose about two per cent. The friction of the joint between the piston rod on the extension rod is a loss of 6 per cent.; the friction on the crank and crank pin five per cent.; the difference between the power employed to turn the crank and the power actually produced is 17 per cent.; friction of the journal 1 per cent.; power unrealized by the fly-wheel as loss, 6 per cent.; all the power lost by transforming the straight motion into a rotary one, independent of friction in the journal, 25 per cent.

The normal rotary engine should have no more friction in its parts than a piston engine; should produce the same power by the same quantity of steam, and should, by producing immediately a rotary motion, save the 37 per cent. of power. The cost of its construction should be at least no higher, and the durability the same as of a common piston engine.

If a rotary engine can save 37 per cent. power, what would be the difference produced by the same steam?

Suppose the loss of power in a rotary and piston engine, independent of the 37, per cent., to be 3 per cent. It is clear, then, that a piston engine would produce, by 100 pounds of steam power applied, 50 pounds friction and 50 pounds of power.

A rotary engine would have only 13 per cent. friction and a proportionate gain of power. [See Inside.]

To produce, therefore, 100, or twice 50 pounds of power, I must have in a piston engine 150 pounds of steam power; in a rotary engine 115 pounds of steam. That is to say, 115 divided by two equals 57½ pounds of steam in a piston engine would produce the same power that 100 pounds of steam in a rotary engine would produce. Or, in other words, therefore, easily to be seen that a normal rotary engine requires a little more than half the steam, and being more compact, far less space; and being less complicated in case to be kept in repair, and less dangerous for inexperienced operators. Why, therefore, should so many men spend time and money to uncover the principle of the engine? And why is the invention of a true normal rotary engine so desirable, and yet so little understood? It is easy to be understood why all rotary engines patented up to this time are and introduced have failed to come up to the standard so much desired. In the great field of invention there are only a few inventors to be found, but a great many compilers, imitators and plagiarists—as a great number of ignorances and air-castle builders. Now, this is particularly the case with rotary engines. Thousands have been planned, hundreds patented, and none succeeded. I have examined the models of the rotary engines tried and patented in this country and in Europe, and can reduce the whole of them into five different classes, according to ideas. Each one of these ideas has a great many followers, but not a single one strikes boldly on a new road to find a new idea. Up to the present time all rotary engines produced are only improvements or new combinations in one of these five classes, and all have failed simply because the principles they are founded on are incomplete. In some all of the rotary engines were remodeled water power machines, all worked over to fit them for an application of steam power. In reality about one-third of them are nothing but water wheels, and actually never can be applied by steam.

What I, the inventor of the rotary engine built by Messrs. Mingeny, Rowley & Milligan, of this city, claim, is this:

Seeing the impracticability and incorrectness of the five above mentioned methods years ago, and determined to find the true normal rotary engine, I struck out for a new road, found it, worked it out and produced my rotary engine.

I know that the road followed by me is a novelty in mechanics; that my rotary engine has nothing in common with any rotary engine ever patented; that I therefore am the inventor of a new mechanical power-motion, and that this motion is the only correct one for the application of steam power to produce a rotary engine. I avoided all the straight lines of the other rotary engines. Therefore I know that my engine is the long sought for and true normal rotary engine, and that the same, acting in the course of time supercede all other steam engines now in operation.

To enable any person to understand the working of my rotary engine, I will describe it as clearly as possible, giving the measurements. As outside of main cylinder 5 inches long and 12 inches in diameter, is planed on both ends by a face-plate, and in such a way as to be driven further in the cylinder if required for adjustment. The heads are each 1¼ inches thick. Into the center of each head is fastened a cylinder of six inches outside diameter, and 3½ inches long. Into each cylinder, from the outside surface of the head, so as to leave a space of 1 inch between the head in the middle of the cylinder. Through the middle of these two cylinders is a hole with a bore of 2 inches, through this hole runs the journal of the machine, being also the main shaft of the factory. Where the journal enters the head there is a stuffing box, in the center of the journal and machine, filling the space between the two 6-inch outside cylinders, is an eccentric fastened on the journal, forming an eccentric crank.

Over this thick metal of the two 6-inch thick cylinders are hollow except half an inch adjoining the eccentric crank. These halves are cast with one of the two thinner parts. The one part is connected with the steam pipe, the other with the exhaust pipe. A solid partition is fastened in the main cylinder in the two heads, and into the 6 inch cylinders. The partition is sandwiched on McElroy's metallic composition into the space between these and the main cylinder so close to the one side of the eccentric crank as to separate the steam on the other side of this partition. All these parts, except the journal, are stationary. Around the 6-inch cylinder is planed the 12-inch cylinder, is an eccentric cylinder, whose diameter is such in thickness or as small as possible. This cylinder is open 3½ inches throughout its entire length of 5½ inches. The ring in this cylinder is the piston. This eccentric cylinder consists of a double-acting piston, and has fastened to it, inside of the cylinder, two pieces from the bore of the 6-inch and 2 inches wide, fitting on the eccentric crank above mentioned. This, with a few other arrangements, is the perfect, entire rotary engine.

Motion.—As I take the eccentric cylinder and join its inner surface across the outer surface of the 6 inch cylinder, (the steam box) and its outer surface come against the inside surface of the main cylinder, I produce two saddle coal partitions. Keep these surfaces in contact, and let the eccentric cylinder revolve regularly its own orbit, and you will observe that each point in the eccentric cylinder will describe a perfect circle. As the distance of any point is equal to the distance from the center of the eccentric cylinder to the center of the main cylinder, and the motion is exactly the same that is produced by your hand in turning a crank—or a crank driving motion.

The steam entering on the one side of the partition will open, as it were, a wedge, and when the space between the main cylinder and the eccentric cylinder, and after that between the 6 inch cylinder and eccentric cylinder, and so on. These spaces will be filled by steam, will close and then open at the other end and let the steam escape.

The motion in this way, naturally produced by steam on the eccentric cylinder, is the motion above described; and so the crank-driving motion having been produced in the eccentric cylinder, and this cylinder being immediately connected with the eccentric crank around the journal, it is easily seen how the steam, on entering and escaping, turns the journal without any intermediate machinery or a dead point. In fact it is the same as if you were to take hold of the crank with your hand and turn the journal; so does the steam in my machine take hold of the eccentric cylinder and turn the journal.

All the friction I have is in the crank and journal and where the eccentric cylinder slides inside the heads, outside the 6-inch cylinder, and on the inside heads—in all about 9 per cent.

The practical test made with an engine built to ascertain mainly the correctness of the new principle, (as understood and considered by me,) was a full success, and I do not hesitate in the least to say that a ten-horse next new machine is finished, I will have, even in its young and naturally imperfect state, a steam engine that will produce by a given quantity of steam, more power on a main shaft than any other full stroke, high pressure engine in the world.

G. R. WINKLER.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Report of Gen. O. C. Howard.

Rights of Colored People in Public Conveyances.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1871.

Report of General Howard.

Gen. Howard has completed his report to the Secretary of War. He recommends the closing of all that remains of the Bureau, on the ground that such work as remains can easily be done by other Departments. He further recommends that the payment of bounties to colored troops, which now constitutes the principal work of the Bureau, be made through the same channels as bounties to white soldiers.

A Bond Speculation in Texas.

Senator Hamilton, of Texas, has written a letter to officials here, charging that Clark, the member elect, and Newcomb, the Secretary of State, have started north with the purpose of putting about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of Texas bonds on the market in New York, and that the whole transaction will be illegal.

Voting Away the Money.

A proposition to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars in bonds to one railroad has been submitted for a vote of the people at the coming electing. To-day a bill to subscribe a million dollars more to another road was introduced in the District Legislature.

Rights of Colored People in Public Conveyances.

In the case of a colored man ejected from a street car in Baltimore, Judge Bond gave the jury special instructions to the purport that if they found that the plaintiff was put out of the car on account of his color, and for no other reason, then he is entitled to recover. Whatever the result of this particular suit for damages, it is supposed that it will end the present custom of excluding colored persons from all except certain cars designated for their use.

Removed for Cause.

Postmaster Coe, of Norwalk, Ohio, was removed on the special and urgent request of Representative Foster, who preferred charges of inattention to duty against him.

WASHINGTON, D. C. November 13, 1871.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Robert C. Hutton, Collector of the Fifth district of Michigan; Edwin Hibbourn, Assessor of the First Mississippi district; R. E. Chandler, Collector of the Sixth Iowa district; Jacob C. Fisk, Collector of the Tenth Pennsylvania district.

The Fifth district of Texas is vacant.

According to the Russian official programme, the first visit of Grand Duke Alexis to Washington will not extend over twenty-four hours. It will be merely for the purpose of paying his respects to President Grant and the members of the Cabinet, who in only will welcome him. He will not visit Mt. Vernon. He will receive no visitors during his brief sojourn, or receive cards.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Avery *vs.* United States. Judgment of the Circuit Court of Western Tennessee affirmed, requiring to enter satisfaction of judgment recorded by the United States District Court, and directing the Postmaster's bonds, and to grant the writ of *audita querela* asked for on the ground that the Government received certain rents on the lands of Avery, seized under the captured and abandoned property act, which rents have not been credited to his use.

Brooklyn Life Insurance Company *vs.* Miller. Decree of the Circuit Court of Maryland affirmed; that the act of the agent in accepting another party than the assured to make a cash payment on a premium, even though the latter was not liable, is a satisfactory manner, and is pronounced by an unanimous court. Messrs. S. J. Wainwright, Richard Thompson, Jno. Seiferth, W. B. Negley, W. C. Brown, Joseph Caskey and Charles F. Duff.

The report of the Sub-Committee sets forth that the contract price was $1,000,000; that there received $23,874 97, leaving a balance of $13,425 03; that Contractor Hake claims portions of the estimate which he has not received. There appears to have been extra work done, but the amount of the same as fixed by Mr. Reed, Building Inspector, aggregates $2,437 2, and there are variations from the contract amounting to $538 08, leaving the net extras $1,894 75. The balance of the claim the Committee did think him entitled to receive.

The building was to be completed by January 13, 1871, and Mr. Hake forfeited that day after that until completed. The report recommended that the City propose to compromise with Mr. Malone by allowing him the sum of $3,000 for all extra work, and that the city release all claim of forfeiture for non-fulfillment of the contract if the offer is accepted. Signed by W. B. Negley, W. C. Brown and Joseph Caskey.

MINORITY REPORT.

The original contract was for $30,000; the amount paid as the work progressed was $23,656 97; leaving a balance due of $13,663 03. August 29th the contractor was paid $938 for extra work, but this was no part of the original contract or of the bills of extra work now charged. The contractor has also presented to us an additional bill for extra work, amounting to $1,894 75. This was an action on the contract, to wit, $13,663 03, there can be no dispute, as it is admitted on all hands that the work was done in a satisfactory manner, and is pronounced by all hands to be a good job, and, now that the building the difficulty to have the bog chains laid and the many things to strengthen and complete the building, cost a stick of timber or piece of iron in the building could be taken away without injuring the strength or beauty of the work, and that the building was not surrendered to the city until, or about the 1st day of August, 1871. It is also well known that the delay was caused, partly, by the inclement weather, but chiefly by the failure to furnish the contractor, and other circumstances over which he had no control. The building having been completed in the fall of 1870, but for the two months of uncertain weather to contend with, and therefore taking into consideration the difficulties in procuring the necessary materials, and time required to do the work, we think $1,000 will not be more than what was necessary to complete the same.

In conclusion we would respectfully recommend the payment of the balance due on the original contract, $13,663 03, and the sum of $1,894 75 of extras to arbitrators as provided for by the article of agreement between the city and M. L. Malone, believing it to be the only fair way of settling the claims now in dispute, and avoiding needless litigation, for the reason that the courts of common pleas will have to settle the difficulty, as only mechanics and builders could settle the extra claims by placing a proper valuation upon the material and work. All of which respectfully submitted. Brian Jones, J. M. Hoeb, B. Schmidt, P. H. Lauman.

THE HORSE HAY RAKE.

Decision in Favor of the Patent.

In the suit brought some time since, by the Union Wheeled Horse Rake Company, of which W. Wallace, of this city, for infringement of what is known by horse rake manufacturers as the Sabin patent, a decision was rendered by Judge McKennan, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, affirming the validity of the patent, and reciting that the rake manufactured and sold by Wallace was the "Owl" horse rake, was an infringement of it. Mr. Wallace has been an extensive manufacturer, having his works on Liberty street, and the decision is important not only to him but to manufacturers in general, as it establishes the legal mode of discharging the gathered load, viz: by the draft of the team. Judge McKennan's opinion, in the United States Circuit Court, affirming the The amount of damages in question is very large, and the case has been hotly contested from its inception. Messrs. Baird and Christy for the complainants, and Messrs. Bruce and Shiras for defendants.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG, ESQ.

He Was Not Shot At.

It is gratifying to state that the reported attempt to assassinate Charles H. Armstrong, Esq., was wholly incorrect. There was no attempt to take his life—in other words, no assassination was attempted, as alleged, as he was not in the city at the time. The information came to us through a gentleman in the stables, and nothing has been seen of him since.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wheeler, a lady aged sixty years, residing at No. 69 South Morgan street, was so seriously burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which a servant was lighting, that she died last night.

Amos Smith, a well known hardware merchant of Canton, Ill., attempted to commit suicide on Saturday afternoon by shooting himself in the left temple. The ball entered the right ear and lodged in the interior portion of the brain. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. The act is attributed to financial troubles.

Yesterday afternoon near Merrit station, in Scott county, Ill., Noah M. Talbott committed suicide by shooting out his brains with a rifle ball. An inquest before the deed Talbott had received a letter from Miss Lizzie Gilham, an accomplished young lady of Scott county, with whom he was engaged, in which she peremptorily discarded him. Talbott was a young man highly respected, a member of church and Superintendent of a Sunday School.

MERCER AND ITS PEOPLE.

The Town and Its Surroundings—Intelligence and Morality of the People—The New Castle and Franklin Railroad Certain to be Built.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MERCER, PA., November,11, 1871.

Finding quiet enjoyment of a few leisure moments in this delightful county town, I am induced to write about it might not be uninteresting to your readers, and might call the attention of some hunting investment for unemployed capital to its remunerative employment. Mercer is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence, sixty miles north of Pittsburgh, is a most desirable retreat for the tired business man, anxious to lay aside for a time the cares and strife of the business world, and enjoy a season of constant clack and clatter of your busy city. Laid out with fine broad streets, running at right angles, with good schools, and churches representing almost every prominent denomination, the moral and social culture of the people are elevated and refined, and sobriety and morality are the criterions of success. An excellent hotel stands in the square, kept conveniently by Mr. F. Pierce, the enterprising bookseller and newsdealer, that there are more copies of the Commercial sold here than all the other city papers and dailies, and that he each day receives fifty Commercials to five of the *Morning Post*. Of course the borough, and in fact the whole county, is largely Republican in politics.

The surrounding country is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes, being rich, fertile, and well watered by the Shenango, with numerous creeks and brooks, and the many farm houses dotted thickly here and there, present a cozy, comfortable appearance of genuine prosperity than is generally found in the western portion of our State. Almost every farm is thickly underlaid with valuable veins of coal, iron ore and limestone, as yet but very imperfectly developed, and only waiting capital to become an extensive source of wealth and activity.

The great drawback to Mercer is, and has been, inaccessibility to the markets of Pittsburgh, the route to and from being by stage, which is tedious and expensive; but some enterprising capitalists have started the ball in this direction, and parties, bringing them "out of the wilderness," if the citizens as a unit display a progressive spirit, will cheerfully assist in the new project. The idea is to build a new railway from New Castle to Franklin, via Mercer, and that it will be a paying investment is evident at a glance. The route has been surveyed, and subscriptions are now being taken, and the engineer of the company to organize under the free railroad law of the State, when the requisite amount, a per mile ($2,000) is subscribed. The length of the road is thirty miles; and already $240,000 has been secured to the capital stock. It is estimated by those interested that less than $200,000 will secure right of way, grade and heritage the road-bed. On the other, and the cruel officers of the law are sentenced to imprisonment.

All these parts, except the journal, are stationary. Around the 6-inch cylinder is planed the 12-inch cylinder, is an eccentric cylinder, whose diameter is such in thickness or as small as possible. This cylinder is open 3½ inches throughout its entire length of 5½ inches. The ring in this cylinder is the piston. This eccentric cylinder consists of a double-acting piston, and has fastened to it, inside of the cylinder, two pieces from the bore of the 6-inch and 2 inches wide, fitting on the eccentric crank above-mentioned. This, with a few other arrangements, is the perfect, entire rotary engine.

Motion.—As I take the eccentric cylinder and join its inner surface across the outer surface of the 6 inch cylinder, (the steam box) and its outer surface come against the inside surface of the main cylinder, I produce two saddle coal partitions. Keep these surfaces in contact, and let the eccentric cylinder revolve regularly its own orbit, and you will observe that each point in the eccentric cylinder will describe a perfect circle. As the distance of any point is equal to the distance from the center of the eccentric cylinder to the center of the main cylinder, and the motion is exactly the same that is produced by your hand in turning a crank—or a crank driving motion.

The steam entering on the one side of the partition will open, as it were, a wedge, and when the space between the main cylinder and the eccentric cylinder, and after that between the 6 inch cylinder and eccentric cylinder, and so on. These spaces will be filled by steam, will close and then open at the other end and let the steam escape.

The motion in this way, naturally produced by steam on the eccentric cylinder, is the motion above described; and so the crank-driving motion having been produced in the eccentric cylinder, and this cylinder being immediately connected with the eccentric crank around the journal, it is easily seen how the steam, on entering and escaping, turns the journal without any intermediate machinery or a dead point. In fact it is the same as if you were to take hold of the crank with your hand and turn the journal; so does the steam in my machine take hold of the eccentric cylinder and turn the journal.

All the friction I have is in the crank and journal and where the eccentric cylinder slides inside the heads, outside the 6-inch cylinder, and on the inside heads—in all about 9 per cent.

The practical test made with an engine built to ascertain mainly the correctness of the new principle, (as understood and considered by me,) was a full success, and I do not hesitate in the least to say that a ten-horse next new machine is finished, I will have, even in its young and naturally imperfect state, a steam engine that will produce by a given quantity of steam, more power on a main shaft than any other full stroke, high pressure engine in the world.

G. R. WINKLER.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The "Herald's" Report for October—Daily Average 17,092 Barrels.

Following is an abstract of the Titusville *Herald's* report of production of petroleum for the month of October. Total shipments in October, crude 48 gallons to the barrel, 495,302; add to reduce to barrels of forty-three gallons each, 22,944; loss by shrinkage and fire, 5,733; total, 521,979; stock on hand November 1st, 560,547; stock on hand October 1st, 495,606; oil in transit in November 1st, 1,868; total production in October, 529,877; average per day in thirty-one days, 17,092; average per day in October, 1870, 20,158; decrease, 3,066. The number of wells drilling is given at 481; the *Courier* gives the number at 1470, and the daily average production at 16,741 barrels.

A correspondent in Brazil gives a "shivering" description of the kind of pets they have in that country. He says it is quite a convenience to have anacondas in cellars to destroy rats and mice. People do not generally have the largest sized snakes for that purpose; they are only from ten to twenty feet long, and are as fat as they live in the walls of the cellars, which are very little used. They are carried about the streets, and sold to those who have lost their pet reptile, or whoever may chance to need them. Monkeys are plenty, and small ones are kept as pets in the houses, but to prevent their mischief they are necessarily chained. During the prevalence of the yellow fever, the summer past, the contagion was more fatal to them than to the families in which they were kept.

THE FIFTH AVENUE MARKET HOUSE.

The Claim for "Extras"—Reports of Majority and Minority Committees.

The following reports, prepared for presentation at the meeting of Councils yesterday, were not reached owing to the early adjournment of the bodies:

MAJORITY REPORT.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Markets would respectfully submit herewith the report of the sub-committee appointed by them to examine and report upon the bill of extras claimed by M. Malone, contractor for the erection of the Fifth avenue Market House, and which they have adopted as their report to Councils, and would further respectfully ask directions from you for their guidance in settlement of the claim. Committee, Messrs. S. J. Wainwright, Richard Thompson, Jno. Seiferth, W. B. Negley, W. C. Brown, Joseph Caskey and Charles F. Duff.

The report of the Sub-Committee sets forth that the contract price was $30,000; that there received $23,874 97, leaving a balance of $13,425 03; that Contractor Hake claims portions of the estimate which he has not received. There appears to have been extra work done, but the amount of the same as fixed by Mr. Reed, Building Inspector, aggregates $2,437 2, and there are variations from the contract amounting to $538 08, leaving the net extras $1,894 75. The balance of the claim the Committee did think him entitled to receive.

The building was to be completed by January 13, 1871, and Mr. Hake forfeited that day after that until completed. The report recommended that the City propose to compromise with Mr. Malone by allowing him the sum of $3,000 for all extra work, and that the city release all claim of forfeiture for non-fulfillment of the contract if the offer is accepted. Signed by W. B. Negley, W. C. Brown and Joseph Caskey.

MINORITY REPORT.

The original contract was for $30,000; the amount paid as the work progressed was $23,656 97; leaving a balance due of $13,663 03. August 29th the contractor was paid $938 for extra work, but this was no part of the original contract or of the bills of extra work now charged. The contractor has also presented to us an additional bill for extra work, amounting to $1,894 75. This was an action on the contract, to wit, $13,663 03, there can be no dispute, as it is admitted on all hands that the work was done in a satisfactory manner, and is pronounced by all hands to be a good job, and, now that the building the difficulty to have the bog chains laid and the many things to strengthen and complete the building, cost a stick of timber or piece of iron in the building could be taken away without injuring the strength or beauty of the work, and that the building was not surrendered to the city until, or about the 1st day of August, 1871. It is also well known that the delay was caused, partly, by the inclement weather, but chiefly by the failure to furnish the contractor, and other circumstances over which he had no control. The building having been completed in the fall of 1870, but for the two months of uncertain weather to contend with, and therefore taking into consideration the difficulties in procuring the necessary materials, and time required to do the work, we think $1,000 will not be more than what was necessary to complete the same.

In conclusion we would respectfully recommend the payment of the balance due on the original contract, $13,663 03, and the sum of $1,894 75 of extras to arbitrators as provided for by the article of agreement between the city and M. L. Malone, believing it to be the only fair way of settling the claims now in dispute, and avoiding needless litigation, for the reason that the courts of common pleas will have to settle the difficulty, as only mechanics and builders could settle the extra claims by placing a proper valuation upon the material and work. All of which respectfully submitted. Brian Jones, J. M. Hoeb, B. Schmidt, P. H. Lauman.

THE HORSE HAY RAKE.

Decision in Favor of the Patent.

In the suit brought some time since, by the Union Wheeled Horse Rake Company, of which W. Wallace, of this city, for infringement of what is known by horse rake manufacturers as the Sabin patent, a decision was rendered by Judge McKennan, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, affirming the validity of the patent, and reciting that the rake manufactured and sold by Wallace was the "Owl" horse rake, was an infringement of it. Mr. Wallace has been an extensive manufacturer, having his works on Liberty street, and the decision is important not only to him but to manufacturers in general, as it establishes the legal mode of discharging the gathered load, viz: by the draft of the team. Judge McKennan's opinion, in the United States Circuit Court, affirming the validity of the patent, and reciting that the rake manufactured and sold by Wallace was the "Owl" horse rake, was an infringement of it. Mr. Wallace has been an extensive manufacturer, having his works on Liberty street, and the decision is important not only to him but to manufacturers in general, as it establishes the legal mode of discharging the gathered load, viz: by the draft of the team. Judge McKennan's opinion, in the United States Circuit Court, affirming the The amount of damages in question is very large, and the case has been hotly contested from its inception. Messrs. Baird and Christy for the complainants, and Messrs. Bruce and Shiras for defendants.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG, ESQ.

He Was Not Shot At.

It is gratifying to state that the reported attempt to assassinate Charles H. Armstrong, Esq., was wholly incorrect. There was no attempt to take his life—in other words, no assassination was attempted, as alleged, as he was not in the city at the time. The information came to us through a gentleman in the stables, and nothing has been seen of him since.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wheeler, a lady aged sixty years, residing at No. 69 South Morgan street, was so seriously burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which a servant was lighting, that she died last night.

Amos Smith, a well known hardware merchant of Canton, Ill., attempted to commit suicide on Saturday afternoon by shooting himself in the left temple. The ball entered the right ear and lodged in the interior portion of the brain. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. The act is attributed to financial troubles.

Yesterday afternoon near Merrit station, in Scott county, Ill., Noah M. Talbott committed suicide by shooting out his brains with a rifle ball. An inquest before the deed Talbott had received a letter from Miss Lizzie Gilham, an accomplished young lady of Scott county, with whom he was engaged, in which she peremptorily discarded him. Talbott was a young man highly respected, a member of church and Superintendent of a Sunday School.

MERCER AND ITS PEOPLE.

The Town and Its Surroundings—Intelligence and Morality of the People—The New Castle and Franklin Railroad Certain to be Built.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MERCER, PA., November,11, 1871.

Finding quiet enjoyment of a few leisure moments in this delightful county town, I am induced to write about it might not be uninteresting to your readers, and might call the attention of some hunting investment for unemployed capital to its remunerative employment. Mercer is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence, sixty miles north of Pittsburgh, is a most desirable retreat for the tired business man, anxious to lay aside for a time the cares and strife of the business world, and enjoy a season of constant clack and clatter of your busy city. Laid out with fine broad streets, running at right angles, with good schools, and churches representing almost every prominent denomination, the moral and social culture of the people are elevated and refined, and sobriety and morality are the criterions of success. An excellent hotel stands in the square, kept conveniently by Mr. F. Pierce, the enterprising bookseller and newsdealer, that there are more copies of the Commercial sold here than all the other city papers and dailies, and that he each day receives fifty Commercials to five of the *Morning Post*. Of course the borough, and in fact the whole county, is largely Republican in politics.

The surrounding country is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes, being rich, fertile, and well watered by the Shenango, with numerous creeks and brooks, and the many farm houses dotted thickly here and there, present a cozy, comfortable appearance of genuine prosperity than is generally found in the western portion of our State. Almost every farm is thickly underlaid with valuable veins of coal, iron ore and limestone, as yet but very imperfectly developed, and only waiting capital to become an extensive source of wealth and activity.

The great drawback to Mercer is, and has been, inaccessibility to the markets of Pittsburgh, the route to and from being by stage, which is tedious and expensive; but some enterprising capitalists have started the ball in this direction, and parties, bringing them "out of the wilderness," if the citizens as a unit display a progressive spirit, will cheerfully assist in the new project. The idea is to build a new railway from New Castle to Franklin, via Mercer, and that it will be a paying investment is evident at a glance. The route has been surveyed, and subscriptions are now being taken, and the engineer of the company to organize under the free railroad law of the State, when the requisite amount, a per mile ($2,000) is subscribed. The length of the road is thirty miles; and already $240,000 has been secured to the capital stock. It is estimated by those interested that less than $200,000 will secure right of way, grade and heritage the road-bed. On the other, and the cruel officers of the law are sentenced to imprisonment. All these parts, except the journal, are stationary. Around the 6-inch cylinder is planed the 12-inch cylinder, is an eccentric cylinder, whose diameter is such in thickness or as small as possible. This cylinder is open 3½ inches throughout its entire length of 5½ inches. The ring in this cylinder is the piston. This eccentric cylinder consists of a double-acting piston, and has fastened to it, inside of the cylinder, two pieces from the bore of the 6-inch and 2 inches wide, fitting on the eccentric crank above-mentioned. This, with a few other arrangements, is the perfect, entire rotary engine.

Motion.—As I take the eccentric cylinder and join its inner surface across the outer surface of the 6 inch cylinder, (the steam box) and its outer surface come against the inside surface of the main cylinder, I produce two saddle coal partitions. Keep these surfaces in contact, and let the eccentric cylinder revolve regularly its own orbit, and you will observe that each point in the eccentric cylinder will describe a perfect circle. As the distance of any point is equal to the distance from the center of the eccentric cylinder to the center of the main cylinder, and the motion is exactly the same that is produced by your hand in turning a crank—or a crank driving motion.

The steam entering on the one side of the partition will open, as it were, a wedge, and when the space between the main cylinder and the eccentric cylinder, and after that between the 6 inch cylinder and eccentric cylinder, and so on. These spaces will be filled by steam, will close and then open at the other end and let the steam escape.

The motion in this way, naturally produced by steam on the eccentric

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE Councils yesterday elected a Board of Water Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. D. W. C. CARROLL, ROBERT WATSON, F. H. LAUFMAN, HILL BURGWIN and SIMON BEYMER.

Is the election of Gen. BARLOW Attorney General of New York, the Erie Ring suffer a worse defeat than any yet. Of all men he is the one they dread most. He knows them and they him, and we may reasonably expect to see them mending their ways as they have not for some time done, to save their road from going into the hands of a receiver. Important as is the triumph over the TWEED faction, that over the Erieites is one of the greatest of the battle.

VERY naturally, as we think, our neighbor the *Post* feels considerably aggrieved at the declaration of the *Chronicle* that Democracy has "no color in its face." Stick up for your rights and stand out for the truth of things, neighbor. So far from being the pale and bloodless thing described by the *Chronicle*, the countenance of Democracy is crimson with rage and mortification by reason of the contemptuous manner in which it has been spurned by the people, whom it sought to cajole and betray. What does the "passive policy" of the St. Louis *Republican* mean—what does the *Post's* TOM SCOTT departure signify—except that the Democratic party is ashamed of itself and curses itself for a dolt in having so egregiously mistaken the temper of the country? "No color in its face," forsooth. Why, it is purple. The *Chronicle* owes its contemporary a frank apology.

WE have already mentioned the fact that the Australian Ministry has had under consideration the imposition of a protective duty on all articles of foreign manufacture. A uniform tariff of twenty per cent. on such articles has, according to our latest intelligence from that country, now been imposed, the duty being equally applicable to goods manufactured in the mother country as to those manufactured in other countries. When it is considered that the Australian Prime Minister has for many years been an open and avowed free trader of the most extreme kind, and that the tariff which has just gone into operation was exclusively his own measure, the importance of the concession to public sentiment becomes the more apparent. Considerable displeasure is said to be felt in England at the step thus taken. The principal advantage which Great Britain has hitherto devised from this colony has arisen from its free markets. Now that these are shut against her the umbilical cord might as well be severed altogether. And it probably will be, before long.

THERE seems to be a probability that Mr. GEORGE H. BUTLER, Consul General at Alexandria, may shortly be recalled from the important public trust which he has discharged so little to his own credit and the good name of the Republic. The investigations set on foot by the State Department, in consequence of the charges of Mr. DAVID STRANG, have, it appears, resulted in their confirmation in every particular, while private information from a number of respectable Americans who have recently returned from Egypt, fully corroborates the official testimony. We have never, from the outset of the matter, entertained a doubt of the substantial truth of the statements made by Mr. STRANG, who is known in this city and throughout Western Pennsylvania as a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity and integrity, but it was of course every way proper and necessary that thorough and careful inquiry should be had by the Government before taking any other action in the premises. We are not glad—on the contrary we greatly regret—that the charges should have been sustained, and the sorrowful and shameful practices alleged against him established. It would have been far better that Mr. STRANG should have been mistaken than that Colonel BUTLER should have been convicted of disrespectable conduct. As it has turned out, however, but one course remains for the Government to pursue; for a man who is alike destitute of conception of the dignity of his office, and regardless of the honor of his country, should not be permitted to occupy it a moment after his unworthiness has been made manifest.

Who killed cock robin? It is a somewhat pitiable reflection that just at this juncture, when unity of purpose and action is more than ever necessary among the journals of New York to complete the victory of the people over their enemies, they should begin to exhibit symptoms of jealousy among themselves as to the relative value of their services in the campaign against Tammany, and in the overthrow of the Ring. "Honor to whom honor is due," is doubtless a good motto; but this is not a time for dividing the credit of the triumph, even if it could be done; this, of all others, is the time for improving the advantage already gained, and pushing the battle of reform to the end. For it should be remembered that it is only at the polls that the fight is over. TWEED has not yet been convicted. HALL has not yet been arraigned. INGERSOLL is still at large. SWEENY, FIELD, CONNOLLY, *et id omne genus*, remain yet to be dealt with. Notwithstanding the splendid victory just gained, if the work of rectification is not prosecuted with vigor, if the enthusiasm of the people is permitted to cool, if the press of the metropolis falls to wrangling and bickering as to what man or journal was the better soldier in the fight, it will not be long before the places now partially purified will again smell foul with corruption. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Properly improved, the successes achieved in New York may be made to influence for good the public affairs of the whole country. The question is not who killed Tammany, but who is for killing the spirit of Tammany wherever it yet survives?

His defiant swagger and brazen-frontedness to the contrary notwithstanding, those who are not to be blinded by disguises are still of the opinion that TWEED meditates speedy flight from New York, if not from the country itself. So shrewd a man as CHARLES O'CONOR expresses the opinion that the collossal thief intends to put the Atlantic ocean or some other watery width between himself and justice at the earliest possible moment, nor does he express himself hopeful of his power to prevent him from so doing. Mr. O'CONOR claims that himself and his legal associates have been as prompt and decisive in their proceedings against him as was possible under the circumstances, but he states that, although it will be very prejudicial in a moral point of view should the Boss succeed in getting away, he will still be followed wherever the law can reach him. It is also Mr. O'CONOR's opinion that TWEED is by no means the only prominent criminal contemplating flight. He thinks there will be a general flitting of the gang. It is a disgraceful reflection that the police and detective forces of New York cannot be depended on at this crisis to keep Mr. O'CONOR and his associates informed of the movements of the thieves, but so it is. Without these, however, there ought certainly to be in New York a sufficient number of men of resource, nerve and daring, to prevent the scandal which the escape of TWEED would bring upon that city. How best to foil him is not ours to suggest. But he can be foiled. If it involve rudeness or rough usage, on him who rendered it necessary should rest the responsibility. The people of New York have a twist on him. They will deserve the severest censure if they let go their hold until justice is fully satisfied.

WHILE a good many people will consider as a *non-sequitur* the *Tribune's* statement that "since General BUTLER has become a mover and champion of Amnesty there can be no further room for argument as to its expediency," there are not many who will question the justice and wisdom, not to say necessity, of the measure itself. It is possible that, considering the peculiar character, antics and idiosyncrasies of the man, the opposition of General BUTLER to such a policy would furnish still more conclusive evidence of its propriety than his most eloquent advocacy thereof, but there can hardly be a doubt that, by whomsoever favored or resisted, the time has fully come for relieving every proscript of the disabilities which his rebel proclivities and practices may have justly brought him under. It will soon be seven years since the collapse of the Confederacy took place. Spite of the crazy notions of TOOMBS and the octogenarian drivel of STEPHENS, the Lost Cause is lost beyond the possibility of recovery. Its corner-stone has been ground to powder and scattered upon all the winds of heaven. Not a vestige remains of a single principle for which the rebel armies fought, and failure and de solation are written upon the conspiracy, within and without. No good thing can come to the country from a further continuance of the policy of proscription. Harsh and cruel as to some may have seemed the proceedings of the national government with reference to the Ku-Klux of the Southern States, they have found their vindication in the actual condition of affairs. But while no false mercy should be shown to these ruffians for their present crimes, no false rigor should be exercised toward the Southern people for their past misdeeds. It is greatly to be regretted that the amnesty measure proposed during the last session of Congress did not pass. Had it done so, the probabilities are that the list of Republican States would to-day have been greater than it now is. Better late than never, however; and it is earnestly to be hoped that Congress will take action on the subject at an early period of its ensuing session.

INFLUENCE OF FORESTS.

One useful effect of the fearfully destructive fires of the last few weeks has been to direct earnest and inquisitive attention to the climate of the country, and to the circumstantial conditions upon which climate may seem to depend. The use of less combustible materials in the construction of houses, the avoidance of dangerous sites, and the provision of more complete means and arrangements for combating the consuming element are obvious suggestions for future security. But the belief or impression appears to be rather general that the peril to be guarded against in this country is a crescent peril, of which the growth is so rapid and certain as to call for immediate and extraordinary measures for its arrest. It is admitted on all hands, that one cause of the recent devastation by fire, or rather that one cause which made it impossible to resist and restrain its ravages, was the intense and prolonged drought of the season, and the drought is confidently ascribed by some to a cause which is quite under human control, namely, the destruction of the forest trees. According to this view the song once so popular—"Woodman, Spare that Tree"—expressed somewhat more than a sentimental feeling; it inculcated a principle which, understood in its spirit and in its economical and other relations by the settlers of the Western country, would have maintained our climate in the condition most favorable to the prosperity and safety of the inhabitants.

The latest newspaper reference to this subject that has fallen under our notice is a long article which appeared a few days ago in the *Westliche Post;* but it is little more than a resume of opinion and statements which have appeared in many other papers since the great conflagrations in the Northwest. The writer alleges as one of the undoubted conclusions of science, resting upon numerous examples, that the destruction of forests is attended by the deterioration of climatological relations, by which the country affected is rendered less suitable and healthful for human habitation. Severe winters and dry summers are said to be the immediate consequences of the general removal of trees, while further results are the drying up of streams, the starving of vegetation, difficulty in raising cattle and the physical deterioration of the population. Spain, Egypt and Southern France are cited as having illustrated in the most striking way the truth of this statement, while in the latter two countries the happy results of recent tree culture in correcting the defects of the climate point in the same direction. And the writer then cites the opinions of various scientific men, HUMBOLDT, BECQUEREL, Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, and perhaps others, in support of the theory. Their testimony is that forests form a natural covering for the earth, which shields the rays of the sun, prevents excessive evaporation and thus keeps the ground duly moist. The forests also form a sheltering wall against winds and storms, the effects of which are excessive evaporation and excessive coldness of the ground.

We may admit, indeed, there can be no doubt that the settlers of this country have too often failed to appreciate the worth of trees as regards both ornamentation and solid utility, and that they have very recklessly destroyed them both by ax and fire. They have also neglected to protect them when only a little care was necessary to save them from perishing. It is, at the same time, easy to apologize for the warfare which the settlers waged upon trees. In the superabundant moisture maintained beneath them the colonists saw a source of sickness and of excessively cold winters. To them the sun seemed a most friendly power, whose presence everywhere was desirable. With the disappearance of forests the winters became more mild and the climate more healthful. And after all, it is perhaps not quite so certain as it seems to some that this country is more subject to excessive droughts now than it was a hundred or two hundred years ago. The whole subject of rain and its distribution is still involved in considerable obscurity so far as causes are concerned. In spite of our hills, long mountain range, extensive area of forest and abundant groves and trees, we in Pennsylvania are still troubled with droughts, and from tradition it appears that former generations were distressed in the same way. Then, if we look at some other countries well furnished with trees, we see that all or nearly all the rain that falls in a year falls in what is called the rainy season of about two months, while the rest of the year is a long continued drought. There is nearly the whole of Australia also covered with lofty trees, and yet it has one of the most arid climates, while in Banda Oriental in South America, in spite of abundant rains, and all favorable conditions except hills, there are no trees, except those lately planted. This contrast was long ago referred to by DARWIN (in his Naturalist's Voyage Round the World) as illustrative of the obscurity of the subject. In farther evidence of the same truth we may mention the refusal of the Italian Government some years ago to enact a severe law for the protection of forests. A writer in the last *North American Review* states that one of the reasons assigned for the refusal was "that if the influence of forests on climate cannot be doubted, opinions still differ as to the noxiousness or utility of this influence."

DR. EDWARD YOUNG, of the Statistical Bureau, is engaged on his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. He will call attention to the fact that the manufacturing industry of the country does not receive that share of consideration which its importance entitles it to. Congress will be asked to legislate toward removing the obstacles which prevent the collection and digest of statistics relative to the manufacturing industry of the United States by authorizing the same system which is carried out in obtaining agricultural and other statistics to be applied to the manufacturing industry.—*Washington Chronicle.*

More than once we have said that the manufacturing and industrial statistics, which in a majority of cases were guessed at by census takers, and which have been grossly embodied in the census publications, are simply disgraceful and no more to be trusted than the guesses which one might make about any matter concerning which he knew next to nothing and cared less. If Mr. YOUNG would say at once that in this particular the census returns are absolutely worthless, except as the result of guesses which a certain number of men, not of average intelligence, have made, he would have the satisfaction of having made a proper report; and if Congress, accepting it, would adopt immediate measures to do the work over it would entitle itself to the thanks of all who know the importance of something like accuracy in manufacturing and industrial statistics. The mode of procedure in census taking was well calculated to prevent fullness and accuracy. Such wretched ignorance of experience and human nature was never before displayed. It appears to have been presumed that every manufacturer in the land was going to make an open exhibit of his entire business—tell to the world what he did not intend his neighbor should know—and it was from these exhibits that the statisticians were to prepare their tables. No provision was made for insuring secrecy or confidence, and the questions were even more inquisitorial than under the odious Income Tax. Nor were they framed so as to obtain the facts sought for. In not one case in a hundred were they fairly answered; in hundreds of instances no answer whatever was returned, and we suppose it is a fact that in a great majority of cases, in the extensive manufacturing and industrial districts, the blanks were filled either as the result of ignorant guesses or half supplied information. It is a good subject for Congress to overhaul thoroughly.

ABOUT LIBEL SUITS.

In the eight years of our connection with the COMMERCIAL we have had but two libel suits. One was founded on matter copied from another newspaper and published without the knowledge of the responsible editor. We did not believe the injurious charge imported by the language which was complained of, and in the next issue of the paper explained that the publication happened by the merest inadvertence, and expressed his regret that he had unintentionally injured a gentleman whose character for integrity was unassailable.

The other case was what has been known as the QUAY-COMMERCIAL libel suit. This case had its origin in somewhat bitter newspaper controversy, in which we did not consider ourselves the aggressor. We certainly were not moved by motives of malice in the publication of the matter complained of; but it was the result of the combative feeling which self-respect inspires, and prompts one to lay hold of whatever means of legitimate defense may lay within his reach.

Nearly two years have passed since the publication of the matter of which Colonel QUAY complained. During this period, at the suggestion of Colonel QUAY himself, who professed to desire nothing more than that the charges made by us should be traced to the respective sources in which they had their origin, affirming that we would find them without any foundation in fact, we have, in good faith, made considerable effort to arrive at the truth of the matter charged to be libelous. Our efforts in this direction were prompted not less by a sincere desire to do Colonel QUAY justice, if it should be made to appear that we had wronged him, than by the public interests of journalism, and our private interests as defendants in a prosecution for libel, if the contrary should appear. Of course we had no personal knowledge whatever of the truth or falsity of the charges, or of the evidence on which they were supposed to rest; but what we published had been communicated to us as matter susceptible of proof in the judgment of our respective informants.

We have now to say that we have found no evidence of the truth of any of these charges, but many facts have come to our knowledge inducing the belief that one of them—the alleged treason to the interests of Governor CURTIN, in the matter of the Senatorial election of 1867, was the offspring of that feeling of indignation which a large majority of the Republicans of Pennsylvania felt at the frustration of the popular wish which had been so conspicuously manifested in the preceding campaign. Colonel QUAY, as the friend of Governor CURTIN, and backed by a party preference for his candidate so strongly indicated, found himself in an unfortunate position after the Senatorial election. As the leader of CURTIN's friends in the Legislature, he failed. It is now quite apparent that failure was his crime.

As before stated, we have no personal knowledge of these matters; but after inquiry made, as we have stated, we have found no reason to believe, and do not personally believe, that Col. QUAY acted otherwise than honestly and with fidelity to Governor CURTIN in the matter referred to. At the present time there is not the slightest ill-feeling between Col. QUAY and the editor of this paper. But were the fact otherwise we would feel the same obligation to state the results of our investigation in the interests of justice itself, in the person of a gentleman who had been aggrieved. The other charges contained in the article of which Col. QUAY complained, however true of others, we have found to be equally unwarranted in fact, in reference to him personally.

SWORD AND GOWN.

The fraternizing of sword and gown is by no means a new thing; and yet, whenever it occurs, the union seems incongruous and the impression that it makes is painful. The church cannot be too militant in fighting the powers of darkness with the weapons furnished by its founder: but these weapons were not mountain howitzers and bayonets. They were an exposition of the truth, as it reveals itself to the minds of good men; a tender yet practical philosophy, which commends itself to the best sense of the thoughtful; above all, an abounding charity.

Now the Reverend Nehemiah Adams, D. D., who professes to be a servant of the Prince of Peace, does not seem to altogether agree upon this question with the Master. When Peter drew the sword, that Master reproved him with the nearest approach to severity he was ever known to assume. If Our Lord could so sadly rebuke a faithful follower for cutting off an ear, what words could have expressed his sorrowful indignation at a proposal by one of his ordained ministers to cut off a whole class of obnoxious people? Yet, unless the Reverend Nehemiah Adams, D. D., has been woefully misrepresented by the New York press, this is the proposal he did make the other evening.

The occasion was a dinner, given on Thursday last by the officers of the New York Mercantile Library. General MCDOWELL—for whom, being a soldier, the largest latitude of excuse may be allowed—had said, that when politicians, lawyers and the clergy had done their best to right the wrong in any given case and failed, the Army and Navy had to be called in as the *ultima ratio regum* to settle vexed disputes. The Reverend ADAMS not only applauded the sentiment, by expressing his belief in the excellence of the sword power, but he further developed into a glowing eulogy on the virtues of hanging. This allopathic Doctor of Divinity was at the time volunteering a prescription for the benefit of the political rogues of New York, supplemented by a side-long hint at a desire to include the Mormons. He may be said to have dilated on the remedial attributes of conical bullets, cold steel and the beauties of *sus. per. col.* with an almost extravagant enthusiasm.

This is not the first time the Reverend NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D.D., has varied in his views from the teachings of Him who came to bring sinners to repentance; repentance, mind; not a short shrift and a file of soldiers or the gibbet. It will be remembered that Our Saviour distinctly avowed himself as the special friend of the poor and oppressed and of those who were in bonds. The Reverend NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., with equal distinctness once avowed himself the champion of the Southern system of African slavery with all its outrages and horrors. Taking these facts into consideration, would it not be well for the church, whereof the Reverend NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D.D., is a high priest, to *dis*-avow him; to so separate from him as not to be a sharer in the condemnation which must fall upon one who so fails to understand his office and the decencies which it imposes. While persons like the Reverend NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D.D., are recognized in the exalted places of the Church, the Church itself must suffer from the association. The lay mind cannot separate them. So long as such a man is accepted as a minister of the religion of JESUS CHRIST, that religion is brought into contempt. For the sake of the pure faith and love, which JESUS taught, it becomes the grevious but imperative duty of those having authority in the church of which the Reverend NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D.D., is a member to cast him out.

IT is suggested that if the story of the small-pox infected buffalo robes is true—and there is every reason to believe it is—those having any bales of these goods to which there is slightest suspicion attached, should have them disinfected at once, before being disposed of or removed to other localities. Purchasers of western skins should ascertain where they come from, and refuse to buy any that have a suspicious character. Without these precautions any merchant is liable to become the innocent tool of, unprincipled knaves and to aid in the propagation of a pestilence to which he himself may fall a victim.

THE St. Louis *Republican*, the patentee of the Passive policy, did not display roosters the morning after the Tuesday elections, but bewailed the result in the following doleful manner: "The summing up of the elections yesterday, so far as the data now at hand afford a criterion, is not encouraging to the uncompromising Democratic heart. The returns, indeed, with here and there an exception, have the same general features of disappointment to the Democracy exhibited by the elections of October.

THE New York *Citizen* makes the following statement: "Since last Tuesday it is thought possible to be both a politician and gentleman, an office-holder and not a thief."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A very fine specimen of the rough diamond, as found at the Cape of Good Hope, was recently offered at a jewelry sale in London. The stone weighed over twenty-three carats, and appeared to give every promise of becoming, under the cutter's hand, a fine brilliant. It was knocked down, after a sharp competition, at $5,100.

The Russian Government is considering a project for uniting the Black and Caspian Seas by a canal, which it is estimated will cost fifty million dollars.

One of the most remarkable effects of the Chicago disaster, particularly noticeable in New York city, is the increase in the number of insurers. Those who have regularly insured have largely increased their lines, and property generally was never so well protected in this regard as now. Rates of premium have generally advanced, and the increased income of most companies will add the process of recovery most greatly.

Probably but few persons are aware of the fact that Indians still exist in the State of New York as a distinct tribe. The Onondagas live on a reservation of 12,000 acres in a beautiful valley near Syracuse. This tribe never had more than five hundred members, and it is now nearly four hundred strong. The Indians are considerably advanced in morals and civilization, and support two flourishing churches.

A correspondent, who was in a sail boat on Little Sturgeon bay, during the forest fires in the region of Green Bay, Wisconsin, describes the flames blowing off the shore as terrific, so much so that trees on an island about half a mile from shore were set on fire and the island burned over. He says that after the fire he could have picked up a yawl boat full of birds in the bay, that had got burned in their flight and dropped into the water.

It has been judicially decided that a married woman in England is entitled to vote at municipal elections, if she happens to be living apart from her husband. Thus grass widows are put on a political footing with real widows and spinsters. Every woman in England can vote if she is an independent householder; or, having a husband, if she is not under his control.

The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences was recently presented with a Peruvian mummy, in an excellent state of preservation. It was dug out of one of the royal haucus near Ancon, and supposed to be the remains of a person of some note, from the round plastered hole or niche whence it was taken. With the body were some pieces of cloth, grass rope and worsted thread. This relic of the Inca race, it is said, cannot be less than three hundred years old.

There is one thing in connection with the late massacre of Chinamen at Los Angeles which is regarded as altogether unaccountable. Of the eighteen bodies, seventeen were claimed by their friends and interred by them with all the regular formula of a Chinese funeral; but the solitary exception was altogether abandoned. None of the Chinese would have anything to do with him. Even after he was interred they declined to offer to his departed spirit the tribute which it is customary to pay, viz.: placing rice, burning tapers, &c., on the grave. Four of these unfortunates had their pig tails cut off, consequently the loss of it could not have been the reason why they ignored him. Such, however, was their inexplicable conduct.

A religiously insane man, residing at Sherman, Conn., was discovered one day last week hacking vigorously at his arm with a hatchet. After his wounds had been dressed he went to the residence of a neighbor, where he procured an ax, and placing one arm upon a block, severed the hand at a single blow. Some one near by immediately corded his arm to stop the bleeding, and a physician was called and the wound properly cared for. Inquiry elicited the fact that he was partially insane on religious topics, and every time he could procure a Bible he would appear to be much affected. It is supposed he literally interpreted that passage relating to cutting off an offending member.

The following cure for a bone felon is given by that high authority, the London *Lancet:* As soon as the disease is felt put directly over the spot a fly blister about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

A ludicrous incident was witnessed in Boston a few days ago. As a blind man was endeavoring to cross a principal street, he hesitated for an instant, when a lady stepped forward to lead him across. At the same time a number of the people around a policeman took hold of the other arm to assist him. The lady pulled ahead, the policeman drew him back to prevent his being run over, and the unfortunate man was hauled to and fro, which way to go—the spectators, meanwhile, rather enjoying the peculiar position of the parties.

An agriculturist has tried with success the following plan for making intellectual culture, will not suffice to restrain a man from the commission of the highest crimes.

How the Tammany Thieves Did It.

[From the Nation.]

There is no doubt that a large proportion of the twenty millions which we know to have been stolen have been used in the corruption of electors, and the payment of managers of both parties, all over the State. We are only saying what all the men inside politics know well, that there has for the last few years been hardly a town or county canvass, between this city and the Lakes, in which Tweed's hand has not been felt. He has his agents everywhere—some stationary, some itinerant—and they are as numerous in the Republican as in the Democratic ranks. To some he pays salaries, to others he makes donations, and others he hooks by "taking care" of a son or brother, or other relative or friend, in the city. In this way he has influenced largely the return of members of the Legislature. Under his manipulations, a considerable number go to Albany ready to be seduced. The virtue of the others does not stand very long after he has arrived with his money-bags, and their refusal to their constituents to do so no longer excites shame on the one side or indignation on the other. We believe it was the experience of the reform Democrats at the late Convention at Rochester that the country delegates were little if any superior in tone to the band of jail birds which Tammany sent up from the city. As regards the Republicans, we shall only say that Tweed has a room in which he has rendered the sums paid last winter to the various Republican legislators for their votes, and that it is expected and believed that, if he finds that the game is really up as far as he is concerned, Sewell publish it. Let us hope and pray he will. It will be the most striking "literary event" of the season. One entry in it at least has been already revealed by him with his usual cynicism, and has been read again a prominent politician in the western part of the State during the late canvass.

EUROPEAN astronomers report the verification of the production of two periodical comets. Hind, of London discovered Encke's comet early in October, very near the place assigned for it at that time. Delaunay, the successor of Leverrier at the Paris observatory, stated, at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, that Tuttle's com t was seen at the Marseilles observatory on the morning of the 14th of October, and that the fact of its periodicity is now demonstrated.

What Dyspepsia May End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages, with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all the tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittens, and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
GEO. F. COMLEY,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
A. P. CALLOW.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

PERSONAL.

A guild of ladies is proposed to be formed in England under the leadership of Miss Harrison of Swanland. Her desire, "to promote modesty of dress, to do away with extravagance and substitute the neat-and-tidy sorority," is laudable in the extreme.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, contemplates visiting Cuba during the coming winter, and it is quite probable that he will extend his trip to England. He expects to start in December.

Both branches of the Tennessee Legislature will pay their respects to Mrs. James K. Polk to-day.

Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, spoke recently of a man who helped him in 1849: "I have never forgotten you since you gave me something to eat at a time when I was nearly famished, and had not a shilling in my pocket to buy bread with. Come to Pesth and be my guest."

Cardinal Wiseman has at length had a monument erected over him, in the cemetery at Kensal Green, England, and a framework of wood and glass keeps it from the weather. Above the tomb is a recumbent figure of the Cardinal in ecclesiastical vestments, and on the sides are sculptured several scenes in his life. One represents a meeting of the Bishops; another, the Pope presenting the hat of the cardinalate of the hierarchy to the Cardinal; another, the death bed of his Eminence.

Rev. Henry R. Waite, known to college men as the editor of *Carmina Collegiensia*, has sailed for Europe. He is intrusted with several important commissions, one of which is that of putting into practical operation Elihu Burritt's plan for an International Pulpit Exchange. It is proposed to arrange with countries a system by which the clergymen of either may travel to and about the other at reduced rates, stopping at a specified place each Sunday to fill a pulpit made vacant on the same plan.

A late London letter says: Despite the assurance of statesmen and court circulars, the opinion gains ground that the health of the Queen is broken up. People look every morning at the announcements from Balmoral, and many predict the worst, as the doctors are not sufficiently gloomy. Public opinion goes further and frames all sorts of dismal forebodings for the resignation of the Queen and the transfer of her duties to the Prince of Wales. That event, however it happens and from whatever cause, will be treated generally as a calamity.

The Consolidated Gas Company.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have waited with some anxiety to hear from some of our scientists a protest regarding the granting of certain privileges to the new Consolidated Gas Company. I am not altogether conversant with the method of manufacturing this gas but am credibly informed that atmospheric air is mixed with the gas in quite a large proportion. Now this mixture of air and coal gas is a very dangerous and highly explosive compound. The gas in one of the holders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company cannot be exploded by throwing into the holder a barrel of gunpowder and a But let there be a leak by which a cetain quantity of air is admitted and by a careless match the city could be shaken from the Point to East Liberty. Let inquiry be made. CAUTION.

Louis Kossuth's Views.

The New York *Herald* prints an interesting conversation recently held at Turin between Louis Kossuth and a correspondent of that journal. In view of the gravity of the situation in Austria, and the indications which exist that the House of Hapsburg is rapidly hastening to decay, the opinions of the great Hungarian republican will have a more than usual interest. With whatever political sentimentalities of Unguinalism he may at one period of his life have been touched, he appears now to have a singularly acute appreciation of the practical and useful in government, as contradistinguished from the visionary theories of the majority of European republicans. He believes the absorbing question of the day to be that of capital and labor, and thinks that on its proper solution depends the peace of Europe. But he has no faith in the International Society, which he looks upon simply as the forerunner of the coming crisis, a symptom of the existing disease. He holds, however, that the agreement recently entered into between Austria and North Germany to arrest the progress of the Society, will result in an exactly opposite effect. He believes that the empire of Francis Joseph is coming to its end, and that both Upper and Lower Austria will eventually become consolidated with the General Empire. In this approaching absorption he perceives a possibility of Hungary resuming her functions as an independent State. Located geographically on the border line between the aggressions of Russia and the ambition of Germany, he believes that if her integrity and independence were guaranteed by Europe, this drifting of the surrounding States to their magnetic allies would go on peacefully enough. Otherwise, in his opinion, Hungary will be broken into fragments, and the wars upon her frontiers will be but a repetition of the wars on the Rhine for ages past. But of this independence for his country he has evidently little hope. The prime need of Europe at this juncture is, he says, not theorists, but practical men who can solve the pending questions of capital and labor, and assist to develop the salient principles of the Democracy whose advent, sooner or later, he considers to be inevitable.

THE *Shoe and Leather Record* estimates the value of the boots and shoes destroyed at the Chicago fire, at $2,500,000. It says there can be no doubt that $750,000 of the losses will be recovered from insurance companies, so that the total loss of property in the boot and shoe line, destroyed by the conflagration, may be stated in round numbers at $2,000,000, and it is fairly presumable that more than half this amount, or say $1,000,000, will, under any circumstances, fall upon the shoe manufacturers of New England, and perhaps it would be almost impossible to find a broader shouldered body of men in the United States. This is the possible, not the probable loss to be carried by our wealthy Eastern shoe men. On the whole, the result of our investigation is both gratifying and reassuring. Most of the Chicago houses will finally pay one hundred cents on the dollar, some perhaps fifty cents, a few, it is said, cannot be less than three hundred years old. astronomers had counted, and the payments of the few who may feel compelled to compromise will probably range from twenty-five to fifty cents on the dollar.—*Boston Traveller.*

What Dyspepsia May End In.

Indigestion is not dangerous, say the faculty. Perhaps not in itself, while it remains mere indigestion; but look at the consequences to which it may lead, and often does lead when it becomes a chronic disease. A spark of fire is a small thing. A pressure of the foot will put it out; a breath will extinguish it. Yet it may fire a powder mill or kindle a flame that will consume a city. In like manner indigestion may produce gastritis, cancer of the stomach, congestion of the bowels, apoplexy, liver disease, and many other dangerous maladies. Is it not wise, then, to check it in the germ? Nothing is more clearly and indisputably established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will eradicate dyspepsia in all its stages. The true policy, however, is to extinguish it in the first stages, with this wholesome, powerful, and infallible tonic and alterative. It is easier to quench a spark than a flame, and it is easier to cure dyspepsia when it is first developed, than when it has made headway by neglect, and become complicated with other ailments. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bitters are as directly antagonistic to dyspepsia as water is to fire. There are thousands of cases on record proving this fact. The remedy is safe and agreeable. All the liquors of commerce prescribed as stimulants, leave a sting behind. But the sting is taken out of the spirituous basis of this great remedy by vegetable medication, and, moreover, the stimulant thus medicated is of exceptional purity. Of all the tonics taken as safeguards or remedies for fever and ague, bilious remittens, and other fall epidemics, it is the only one that can uniformly be depended upon.

THE *Tribune* says Chicago has paid, during the last fifteen years, enough money in extra insurance, caused by frame buildings, to have built a brick building for each wooden one erected within that time. As a matter of economy, therefore, the further erection of wooden buildings ought to be prohibited. The owners of wooden structures now feel the great loss. They are paying an advance of 150 and 200 per cent. in the rates of insurance, and their buildings are of less value, because tenants for the most part are unable to get any insurance from responsible companies on goods in wooden buildings.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
At 12½c. Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 12½c. Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 37½c. Black Alpacas—a superior article.
At 30c. Heavy Double Warp Poplins.
At 50c. Heavy Serge All-Wool Plaids.
At 20c. Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
At 62c. Rolled Silk Poplins.
At $1 50. Plain Colored Dress Silks—all the new shades.
At 6¼c. Good Comfort Calicos—a bargain.
At $1 25c. Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, some of the best.
At 37½c. Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At $1 50 and $2. All-Wool Felt Skirts, decided bargains.
At $1 25. Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At $2. Rich Sash Ribbons, former price, $3.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Millinery Goods.
ALL KINDS OF
FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
COMFORTS, BLANKETS, &c.
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
BLACK VELVET SACKS,
BLACK CLOTH SACKS,
OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
OTTOMAN SCARFS,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.
BANKS AND BANKERS.
Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE JR.....Cashier.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.
BUSINESS CHANCES.
JOHN KENNEDY'S SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN KENNEDY & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS, CUTLERY,
Fishing Tackle,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.
We Have Just Received Our
FALL STOCK
OF
CHANDELIERS,
Brackets,
PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c.,
For Gas or Oil,
And offer the Largest Stock ever offered in the two cities, among which are some of the Latest and Handsomest Designs of
Gilt, French and Verd Bronzes.
Weldon & Kelly,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 WOOD STREET.
Fall and Winter Goods.
R. H. PALMER,
105 MARKET STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
RIBBONS, SILKS,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS,
Ladies' and Misses'
Hats and Bonnets,
TOGETHER WIT

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, GOSHEN, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID NORRIS, W. D. REES,
C. C. MASFIELD, H. P. McINTOSH.
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, November 13, 1871.

One of the marked characteristics of the market is the continued scarcity of Eastern Exchange, and some of our banks are compelled to express the bank notes to make up their Eastern accounts. We can only explain this by the very dull condition of the oil market, and the lack of shipments to the seaboard of that large branch of the Pittsburgh export trade. The item of oil, in the balance sheet of our city and the East usually throws the balance against New York and in our favor, but the balance is now running heavily the other way. The recent fall in crude oil may make a paying market to ship on, when we will experience relief. Money continues close and full rates are paid by outside parties. Even A No. 1 names are appearing on the street, and must fly with the kites with a long tail of commissions to carry them through.

—There is very little inquiry for local stocks, no doubt due to the closeness of our money market. Railroad bonds, usually most active in this market, are dull. There was bid for Allegheny Valley 7-30s to-day 93 3-4 against 95 asked. The new 7s of this company are steadily selling at 90 and accrued interest. Pittsburgh and Connellsville 6s are also in moderate demand.

—The New York *Herald* thus refers to the last weekly bank statement of the associated banks of that city. It shows a gain of over $1,300,000 in the surplus reserve. The gain in specie is just a million, being the result after deducting from the $1,800,000 coin claimed and sold by the Sub-Treasury during the week the customs payments and specie export for the same period. The gain in legal tenders has been over $2,000,000. The currency movement as between this city and the South and West is in our favor as respects the latter region, but against us as respects the former; but the difference has not been enough to make the figure shown in the statement, which is one largely in further opposition to the money by Eastern insurance companies in transitu to Chicago. The greater effect has above Home and an extension of accommodation in the way of loans, the banks having, seemingly, a more confident trust in the present situation of affairs. Loans are now nearly $235,000,000. The surplus reserve now stands at $25,000,000.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of the Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	117¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	111¾	112¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, old	112	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Central Pacific Gold	89
Central Pacific Railroad	102½
Currency Sixes	115

—The gold market to-day was devoid of special interest, the price steady at 111¾. At present the temper of speculation in the gold room is bearish, hence there is a variance, but it is the universal belief that the Treasury will throw an immense amount of gold on the market in the early part of December in connection with settling up the details of the five per cent. loan negotiations.

—There was a firm and upward tone to the Wall street markets to-day. Michigan Central rose to 122. This company has now a surplus balance of new stock at par for every six shares of stock held by stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst. The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 13, 1871.	10-30 M.	11-13 A.M.	12-30 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	2-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
C. & R.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
Do. Scrip	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Readings	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Harlem	122½					
Mich. Cent.	120¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	122
Lake Shore	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Cent.	122					
Cleve. & Pitts.	125	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	125
C. & N. W.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do. pref.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	90
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Do. pref.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Tol. & Wabash	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96	96¾
Ohio & Miss.		30	30	30	30	30
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref.						
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾			
Canton			71¾		69¾	
W. U. Tel.		71¾				
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	45¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	47¾
Adams Ex.		62	62	62	62	62
Wells, F. Ex.						
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 14, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 15 cars of 280 head. In addition to these there were droves from Butler, Washington, Greene and Mercer counties, making in all about 600 head on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle offered, taking the lots all through, was an improvement on that of the last few weeks, very few of the common and inferior grades being on sale, and the supply consisting principally of the medium and better grades of cattle. The market opened up moderately active, and as is always the case, even in the dullest of markets, the choice or pick of lots was sought after, and this class sold for fair prices. The trade toward ten o'clock livened up a little, an East Liberty dealer, M. Q. C. Briggs, appearing in the market for to purchase some cattle to fill an order. He succeeded in getting a very fine drove of choice cattle. This had the effect of stiffening the market and made butchers a little more anxious to buy, though they wanted to do so at low prices. The extremely low figures that have ruled for some time past makes it very difficult for drovers to deal with the butchers, as notwithstanding the market has advanced and they are unable to purchase cattle as cheap, yet butchers insist on buying at old prices. With this state of matters existing it is sometimes no easy task. But on the whole the market was more satisfactory than any that we have had for some time, and we heard very little dissatisfaction from drovers, on the contrary, in every conversation with several parties who had wholesaled their stock, we found they were pleased. Good cattle seem to be most in demand. The following are the ruling rates for the different grades: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. steers, $6 25; fair to good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. steers, $5 50 to $6 00; medium, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. steers, $4 75 to $5 25; common $4 00 to $4 50.

Our country readers in noticing the prices, must bear in mind that we give the highest and lowest figures, and very often there are but a few cattle sold at the highest price quoted, the bulk of the sales being at prices between the highest and lowest.

Sheep and Lambs.

The following are the arrivals for the week ending November 14th, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

Cattle.	Cars.
G. Galbreth, from Cincinnati, Ohio	2
J. Cullen, from Indianapolis, Ind.	1
Greenwood & Ks., from Crestline, Ohio	1
W. Smith, from Crestline, Ohio	1
J. Morse, from Crestline, Ohio	1
W. C. Mcfarland, from Newark, Ohio	3
Q. & F. R. R. prepaid	5
Hogs.	**Cars.**
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio	2
Greenwald & Kahn, from Crestline, Ohio	1
Cattle Sales.	

H. Arnold sold 23 head Greene county cattle at prices from $5 25 to $4 50 ₱ cwt.

Wm. Kuss sold 40 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ₱ cwt.

F. Ross sold to Bell Harrison county, Ohio, cattle, at prices from $4 to $4 25 ₱ cwt.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 55 head Kentucky cattle at prices from $5 to $5 50 ₱ cwt.

J. Morse sold 17 cattle weighing 20,270 at $4 65.

S. Johns sold 1 load cattle at $4 50, $5 07 and some cows thrown out.

Hotchchild & Zeigler sold 45 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 25 per 100 lbs. dressed.

James Shephard sold 21 head Belmont county, Ohio, cattle at $4 50 per hundred lbs.

E. W. Davis sold 31 head Belmont county, Ohio, cattle at $4 25 per hundred lbs.

Jacob Lobenmann sold 40 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to 5 00 per hundred lbs.

Jacob Shamberg sold 25 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to 5 00 per hundred lbs.

M. Varner sold 46 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

E. Hartman sold 40 Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Jacob Newell sold 40 head Ohio cattle at prices from $ 250 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Smith & Moorhouse sold 15 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

James Shaw sold 7 head Lawrence county cattle at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Grunewald & Kahn sold 21 head cattle from Ohio at prices from $4 00 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Reefer & River sold 40 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Fleeman sold 82 head Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Markee & Mount sold 37 Ohio and Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

I. Shamberg sold 16 head Ohio cattle at from $4 00 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 36 head cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Joseph Hannan sold 18 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Carr & McAllister sold 16 head Indiana cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. F. Neely sold 19 head Washington county cattle at prices from $2 to to $4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstein sold 9 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

James Hanlon sold 41 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning did not exceed 1,000 head, a decrease of from 100 to 200 from offerings of last week. The market opened up moderately active and continued so for some time, during which prices were probably ½c higher than last week, but toward noon trade became dull and slow and prices went back to about last week's figures, and at the time we left the yards, there were large droves left over unsold, the holders refusing to sell at the prices offered, and were talking of driving to East Liberty. To sum the matter up the market opened up favorably, sheep selling ¼c better, but the demand not continuing it closed unfavorably with some left over. Following are the sales as reported by the different dealers:

Adam Eckert sold 33 head Butler county sheep at prices from $3 50 to $5 50 per hundred pounds.

M. Humes sold 60 head Beaver county sheep and lambs; sheep at figures from $3 00 to $4 50 per head; lambs at $5.00 per head.

McCreary & Bingham sold 180 Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $1.75 to $5.00 per head; lambs at $1.25 to $4.50 per head.

S. Vandever sold 20 head of Butler sheep and lambs.

Schmantel & Fiemner sold 100 head Butler county sheep at prices from $2.00 to $4.00 per head.

Wise & Keefer sold 90 lambs at prices from $2 75 to $4 50 per head.

A. Shontz sold 75 sheep from Butler county at prices from $4 5 ₱ 100 lbs.

John McCullough sold 100 head Mercer county sheep at $2 25 ₱ head.

Jacob Rinn sold 75 head Washington county sheep and lambs. Sheep at a average of 5c a lb; lambs from $2 75 a head to 6c a lb.

Neely & Fairip sold 162 head Armstrong county sheep and lambs. Sheep at prices from $2 to $2 50 ₱ head; lambs at about the same price.

Dunn & Nevin sold 195 head of sheep and lambs from Beaver county; sheep at prices from $2 25 to $4 25 per head, lambs at an average of $3 00 per head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was quite large. Drovers report the market not so active as last week, with fewer sales, but on looking around we noticed a good many hogs in the hands of transient dealers, and we saw some of the butchers purchasing from them. This accounts for the trade being as good as it was with the regular dealers. We think on the whole there was probably as many hogs sold as last week, with prices declined about ¼c lower.

The hogs, choice of lots, sold for $5 25 per 100 lbs.; fair butcher hogs $5 00; medium $4 72; common $4 50; rough $4 00.

PITTSBURGH COAL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 14, 1871.

The tables published below will acquaint the readers of the COMMERCIAL with the magnitude of the coal trade. In this report we have confined ourselves altogether to the river trade. The railroads will receive attention at another time. Notwithstanding the longest period of low water ever known and the suspension of trade on the Monongahela while the locks were undergoing repairs, the receipts only fall behind 1870 as follows: 8,604,800 bushels, and exceed 1869 by 17,700,000 bushels. These figures show clear the large increase in the coal business.

In regard to the exports by the river, although there was no shipments since May, except 200,000 bushels in August, it may be said that the shipments of coal for the first five months this year exceed the entire shipments of last year, from January to November, 2,064,000 bushels.

Imports.

The following are the receipts of coal by the slack water from January to November for the past four years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	2,653,500	2,283,500	5,599,900	3,573,000
February	1,845,000	3,198,000	4,728,000	4,120,000
March	2,094,400	7,497,200	9,118,800	11,742,000
April	5,600,500	6,497,000	7,597,200	7,597,200
May	7,025,800	5,425,200	6,593,900	7,193,200
June	2,215,000	6,081,400	4,883,900	1,985,500
July	362,000	3,553,000	2,118,000	1,000,000
August	2,712,700	632,400	2,533,100	
September	6,315,300	11,727,000	7,198,100	264,200
October	807,200	1,991,800	2,246,600	720,900
Total	33,169,000	39,438,500	47,220,300	41,615,900

COAL EXPORTS BY RIVER PAST THREE YEARS.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
January—bushels	1,775,000	4,762,000	8,804,000
February	3,925,000	4,189,000	6,857,000
March	6,620,000	9,118,000	11,420,000
April	4,500,000	7,597,200	8,248,000
May	5,960,000	6,597,900	8,276,000
June	6,224,000	1,924,000	
July	3,553,000	1,754,000	
August		637,000	200,000
September	1,831,000		
October			
Total	29,349,000	36,222,000	38,296,000

IRON MARKETS.

Boston.

November 11.—Since our last report an advance of about 10s per ton in the price of pig iron has taken place in the English and Scotch markets. This has been the result of an unprecedented demand for European consumption, the sales in Glasgow, during the month of October having exceeded by more than fifty per cent. those of September and of the corresponding month last year. This large demand, if continued, is likely to cause a great scarcity abroad, and British makers have consequently further advanced their rates as above noted. The new year of this advance has put up prices, both here and in New York, from 50 to per ton, currency. At the latter port the stocks and iron are very light, and prices for the various brands now rule fully $1 ₱ ton higher than in Boston. The supply here is moderate for the season, and the market is enhanced cost of the article on the other side, and a higher range of ocean freights. Reports are likely to be on a very moderate scale during the coming winter. Hence holders are very firm at the advance, which they believe will be fully maintained as long as the present relations of supply and demand shall continue.

Early in the week the market was considerably excited, and the sales to manufacturers were large. But these soon fell off temporarily, and though there is less activity at the close, though the feeling continues very strong. In view of a possible further advance, manufacturers now buy their material promptly on the receipt of orders, so as to make sure of their estimates and avoid losses, as most of them (especially the foundrymen) are working on very narrow margins.

American pig continues scarce, and prices have also been advanced $1 ₱ ton. But the demand for No. 1 is very moderate, and some buyers are of the opinion that the present extreme rates cannot be maintained, after Pennsylvania carriers shall have completed the filling of their large orders taken early in the season.

Manufactured iron of some kinds continues in active demand, and prices are steadily advancing with the enhanced cost of production. Horse castings are relatively low, notwithstanding the foundries are having a satisfactory run of business. There is a special demand for all kinds of machinery, mechanics' tools and builders' hardware, for shipment to Chicago, and quotations of the supplied their wants; but the latter are now almost entirely cut off. Many kinds of English and German hardware also scarce and high.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Baltimore.

November 11.—Anthracite continues active and firm at quotations, viz: $8s for No. 1; $6s for No. 2; $4 for No 3, and $2s2s for white and mottled. No stock on hand, all the furnaces having sold ahead of their production. Charcoal is steady at $15@16 and Scotch is selling at $36 50 from the yards, and it is quoted to arrive ex-ship at $34 50 to 35.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—Bagging quiet and easier, but was unquotably lower; hemp and flax 17c. Cotton unchanged and in better demand; middling 17¾c. Flour very quiet; extra family $6 25. Grain firm but quiet; wheat, red and white, $1 40@1 50. Corn, old 55c; new 46c. Oats, prime 38@39c. Rye 86c. Provisions—demand light; mess pork $12 50 for old and new in round lots; bacon shoulders 13c; do clear rib and clear 15½c; hams, sugar-cured, 19@20c; lard in tes 20½c; in kgs 19½@21c; green meats nominal. Hogs dull at $4 15@4 62. Whisky firm and quiet at 88c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 13.—Wheat steady; extra $1 56; No. 1 white $1 42; amber $1 40@1 42½.

McBane & A, 46 sks c corn. Voigt, Mahood & Co, 27 bbls beans, 4 bbls butter. J Daub, 50 bbls apples. Kell & Ritchart, 1 car hay, 1 car oats.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

H J McCracken & Bro, 2 kegs butter, 4 obl apples. Wm Flaccus & Son, 12 bls tallow, 2 shop skins. J N Smaul, 1 car bulk barley. O H Alberton, 1 car bd hay. D Wallace, 1 car ear corn. Lang & McK, 1 car oats in sacks, 70 bls sunset. H Beall, 3 cars c corn. S Lindsay, Jr & C, 15 bls flour. Jas Murdock, 10 do do. W H Graff & Co, 1 car bulk oats. Darrington Bros, 1 car oats. Canstan & Murray, 1 car e corn. W J Meek, 1 car bulk rye.

West Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

Boyd & Son, 1 car lumber. Beymer, B & Co, 59 bbls zinc. J Lockhirt, 5 bxs tea. F Owens 12 bbls potatoes. Beaks & I, 98 bbls bbls marble. Strawberg & J, 1 pkg dry goods. W C Coffin, 1 do do. J H Nichouse, 1 do do. W Ralston, 1 do do. H H Myers, 2 do do. Dunlap & S, 1 do do. J McCutcheon, 1 do hardware. G W Hulsey, 15 do do. J Winder, 2 do tea.

LOCAL.

Mackey, P & Co, 1 car lumber. W McCully & Co, 1 car salt. W Flaccus & Son, 5 rolls leather. W Neeley, 84 sheep.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Woodworth & D, 111 bls apples. S L Clark & Co, 6 bls cider. W S Caldwell & Co, 1 saw gummer. B L Fahnestock, 16 sks kegs. L. Logan & Gruger, 5 cases handles. J Aulrich, 2 bls do. Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 car bag. Semmelroad & Co, 100 bls flour. H Lucas, 1 car heading. Slack & Rhodes, 15,000 ft lumber. Marshall, K & Co, 150 bags wheat. W Mullens & M, 1 car s corn. McQuenan & Co, 10,000 ft lumber. H Kuhns, 7 draw bars. Scott & G, 33 cases coffins. M P Townsend, 18 sks feathers. Voight, M & Co, 140 bls apples. W H Graff & Co, 150 do do. Mcquistion & B, 600 s potter. G A Grail, 84 bls apples. John Fletcher, 1 car timber. J Hammett, 100 green hides. J P Markle & Son, 8 bales p starch. J H Respenhide, 2 bls do. Lang & McClaine, 2 cars s iron. D Wallace, 100 bbls rosin. Williams, 1 car cast iron bearings. Lang & McClaine, 1 car lime, 190 sacks oats, 1 car baled hay. Joseph S Finch & Co, 50 empty bbls. Hamill Bro, 119 bags potatoes. Houck, J & Co, 16 bbls cider. Marshall, Bros & Co, 4 timmers irons. J G Furguson, 21 bbls apples, 5 bbls cider. Fra. Frazer, 1 car hay. S Bowden, 2 bales tow. Fahnestock & B, 1 box cutlery. Myers & Amon, 114 bxs shoes.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Gilmore & co, 2 cars bulk wheat. J V Barr, Jr, 98 bxs pipe. F Gwinn, 2 bbls cider. Sims, 5 sks s potatoes. Hauck Jamison, 100 bbls flour. J M Mellon, 1 car stone. Hoping, Chalfont & co, 44 rails. Ralya & B, 8 cars stones. M Sleel & Son, 1 car stone. F Bowen, 40 bbls cider. Graff, V A Co, 2 cars fire clay. R Knox A Son, 100 bbls flour. Wm Strandt & co, 1 car baled hay. Rev E A Bradley, 1 car meal. H Stuman, 3 bbls apples. Wm Hays & Sons, 6 bales cotton. J Hippley, 1 car corn. M Steel & Son, 100 bbls flour. W B Sinclair, 300 sacks feed, 36 sacks oats. John Shark, lot h h goods. R A Reason, 12 sacks potatoes. Thomas Catterall, 1 car stone.

Brownsville and Geneva.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE STEAMER GENEVA.

Godfrey & Clarke, 51 bdls paper. Cunningham & co, 6 c sash.

PER UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ELECTOR.

H J McCracken, 7 bales hay. R C Schmertz, 155 bxs glass.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE STEAMER E. BENNETT.

H J McCracken, 17 bales hay. Godfrey & Clarke, 21 bdls paper. J C Dallum, 5 bxs e bottles. Bissell & co, 1 grate.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	4	Brown & Co., m
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, m
Bryan & C., m	3	Lindsay & McC., m
John Moorhead, m	1	
Total	14	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	2	Carnagie, K & Co., m
Total	4	

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	4	Hallman A H., m
J Moorhead, m	6	Totten & Co, m
R. Wister, m	5	Bissell & Co, m
Total	18	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Rees, G & Co, m	1	Lewis, O. & P., m
Total	2	

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	4	
Armstrong, D & co	2	
Total	6	

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 13, 1871.

River thirty-one inches and stationary. The decline left at eleven o'clock this morning. Weather cloudy and warm. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 13, 1871.

River falling; weather cloudy with a slight sprinkle of rain this evening. The Granite State left for Cincinnati at 1 P. M. The J. C. Crossley passed up to Guyandotte at 7 P. M. The towboat Penn Wright went down with a tow of empties. There is three feet on Greenup and thirty inches on Guyandotte. K.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Hector.....Boughter.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Hector.....Boughter.....Geneva.

Monongahela—Pier marks two feet six inches.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Geneva, West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated two feet six inches by the pier marks and swelling slowly. In glass house there is fully three feet water, but as we have had no rain the river will not amount to much.

The steamer West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson takes her departure this day at 3 P.M., for Brownsville and Geneva.

Capt. T. C. Sweeney has contracted for a low water boat at Wheeling. The Captain is a clever gentleman and we wish him success.

The river men who were not able to attend the Convention will be glad to know that the proceedings will be published in full next week.

The Government dredge boat Caffrey will winter at Dubuque. The steamer San Nicholas was to have been sold at public auction at New Orleans last Saturday.

The steamer Mollie McPike sank in the Upper Mississippi in the recent high waters. She was valued at $10,000, and not insured. Her cargo was partly recovered by insurance. She will probably be raised.

The Union States mail packets on the Cincinnati trade leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side-wheelers, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For all information inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

MEMPHIS.—The *Avalanche* says: Col. W. E. Merrell returned from Florence, Alabama, having arranged water gauges at that point by which the rise and fall of the river will hereafter be correctly and correctly reported. The gauges at this point will soon be up, also one at Little Rock, Arkansas.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* says: The Newport Bridge Company have finished their work. They removed the rocks at the center pier where steamers are now compelled to go around. The channel is now wider, and if the river should rise rapidly they could not be removed.

The great Illinois River dam at Henry was completed October 21, and there is now but only 6 feet of water on Treetop Bar—the bar which, for so many years, has been so much in the way. Work in navigation of the Upper Illinois during seasons of low water. The dam at Henry is 1,000 feet long, with 75 feet wide and 325 long, will soon be completed. The whole dam—this and with its extensive wings, and the lock—will cost $500,000.

EVANSVILLE.—The *Courier* says: "We refer the following new law to Commodore Hollingsp, and want to know how it is to be applied: 'That the Supreme Court of Indiana is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of an act entitled an act to regulate the rates of toll on the Ohio river, approved March 11, 1871.' The Commodore is a member of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and the Supreme Court is authorized to make the rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of the act. Will the Commodore please explain?"

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—Cotton—demand fair and prices advanced ¼c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 13.—Cotton excited and prices higher; low middling held at 16¾@.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Cotton quiet; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 17½@18c; low middling 18½@19c; middling 19½@19¾c; receipts 11,000 bales; to New York 2,936 bales; stock 87,928 bales.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Wyoming	Nov. 15	Liverpool.
Java	Nov. 15	Liverpool.
City of New York	Nov. 15	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Nov. 18	France.
Europa	Nov. 18	Glasgow.
Minnesota	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 23	Liverpool.
Cambodoll	Nov. 25	Bremen.
Scotia	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Java	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	Liverpool.
Villa de Paris	Dec. 1	France.
Algeria	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Nevada	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	Dec. 9	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 15	France.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Old Rye Whisky,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS

237 LIBERTY

AND

244 PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

James, Hennessey & Co., 1808, 1865, 1863, 1858.

Finet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1850.

J. Dennis, Henry Monnie & Co.

Eau-De-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Pellevoisin Frores. A Selguette.

HOLLAND GINS.

Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's, (Scotch); Mehnn's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Valette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marscilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.

Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.

Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated

SWEET CATAWBA,

Warranted to keep on Draught.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.

GIVE US A CALL.

Littell & Mechling.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

FINANCIAL.

PRIME DIVIDEND STOCKS AND Coupon Bonds FOR SALE.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers the following Stocks and Bonds:

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (Turtle Creek Division) Bonds.
Allegheny Valley 7-30s and 7s.
Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds.
Also, the following Ten Per Cent. Dividend Stocks:
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia and Reading.
Pennsylvania Central.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Illinois Central.

tf

SPECTACLES,

IN

Gold, Silver and Steel Frames,

AT

HASLETT & KENNEDY'S

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

No. 79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

WATCHES, WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES, LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, NECK CHAINS, OPERA LEONTINE CHAINS.

Together with a Complete assortment of everything in the Jewelry Business.

S. M. ORR,

114 Federal Street, Corner Park Way, ALLEGHENY CITY.

**AMERICAN WATCHES

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1871.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance adopted the report of the delegation to Russia. They are to have a reception after the arrival of Alexis.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

At the afternoon meeting of officers of the Army of the Cumberland, it was reported that free passes would be given to members over railroads to the place of meeting. The members after adjournment visited Gen. Sherman, and cordial greetings were interchanged.

A FEARFUL SCENE WITH A GANG OF BURGLARS

Occurred in the house of Albert Daggett, in Williamsburg, on Sunday morning. Mr. Daggett's mother was held in bed by a man holding a large knife, but raised the alarm, which brought assistance from her son, who fired the contents of a revolver at the robbers. The latter fled, was returned and the thieves escaped with $200 in booty.

THE EUROPEAN ALLIANCES.

A committee has been appointed to consider the expediency of inviting all the alliances of Europe to hold the next general conference at New York.

FOURTEEN ADDITIONAL CHOLERA PATIENTS

From the steamer Franklin were admitted to the West Bank Hospital.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 13.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS CASES.

The Secretary of the Treasury requests that no case submitted for adjudication in the Court of Claims be entertained by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and that no case already decided by those officers be reopened without his orders in writing.

MEETING OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee on Finance met to-day, Messrs. Sherman, Wilson, Wright and Ames present. It is understood the majority decided it inexpedient to report a substitute for or act upon in any way the House bill for the abolition of duties on coal and salt, and the Chairman, Mr. Sherman, was directed to notify the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means when appointed that the Finance Committee will await the announcements of its matured judgment and action of the House upon such bill as it may report at the next session. This determination will not of once put an end to the present session of the Senate committee, as they will still be under general instruction of the resolution of the Senate. There was an interchange of views looking to the adoption and report of some amendments to the tariff and internal revenue laws, as contemplated by the Senate resolution.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Cadet C. Brewer, of the fourth class, West Point, has been dismissed for interfering with a sentinel on duty.

Ellery E. Daniels, defaulting Cashier of the Webster National Bank, of Boston, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The friends of Frederick W. Lincoln, a promising young author of Boston, fear he is among the victims of the Apache Indians. He was connected with Lieutenant Wheeler's Exploring Expedition.

A caucus of colored members of the South Carolina Legislature last week resolved to make no appropriation for the payment of interest on the State debt, and declared in favor of the repudiation of the State debt, both old and new.

The brig Saxon, of Oswego, went ashore two miles west of Long Point Light. The vessel is a total loss, but the crew are safe.

The railroads in nearly all the Western and Southwestern States will carry delegates to the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, in Detroit, on the 15th and 16th, at special rates.

Cincinnatians are making efforts to secure the holding of all the Ohio State fairs on the grounds at that city.

The people of Louisville are to be horribly afflicted to-night. George Francis Train is going to lecture to them.

There has been inaugurated a general movement of the Kentucky bar to procure a revision of the statutes, in order to eliminate the so-called negro laws, and a change and simplification of the code of practice.

Preparations are being made in Cincinnati for a busy season with the house builders next spring.

A Salt Lake City dispatch says: The Supreme Court and District Court were both in session to-day, but nothing of particular interest transpired. Hon. J. Neely Johnson, formerly Governor of California, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. The Grand Jury failed of a quorum, owing to the absence of members as witnesses in the great mining suits at Provo. The Marshal was ordered to secure the presence of the absentees for to-morrow. There are indications of a snow storm to-night. The roads to the Little and Big cottonwood mining districts are kept open with difficulty. Business is exceedingly dull, and everybody predicting a hard winter.

City Treasurer Marcer, of Philadelphia, yesterday entered a plea of not guilty on the indictment found by the Grand Jury last month. The trial is fixed for the 27th.

The Grand Jury, of Philadelphia, yesterday returned three bills against C. T. Yerkes, Jr., charging him with larceny and embezzlement.

The writ for habeas corpus in the case of Maid and Lucy for $3,000, at Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, the Maid won in three straight heats; time 2:25¼, 2:19, 2:25. The truck was heavy.

A Havana dispatch states that the insurgent Col. Estrada, son-in-law of General Aquilera, has been captured and executed. King Amadeus has created a special cross for the decoration of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba.

The St. Louis City Council began its winter session yesterday. Mayor Brown's message shows a favorable condition of the city finances, there being not only funds enough to meet business expenses, but sufficient to materially reduce the floating debt. Among the recommendations in the message are: Legislation to reduce the price of gas; the addition of five steam fire engines and one hook and ladder truck to the Fire Department; the establishment of an abattoir outside the city limits, and the removal thereto of the slaughter houses; better regulations for cleaning the streets; the trial on a small scale of what is known as the Belgian granite pavement, the building of a new City Hall, enlargement of the police force, &c., &c.

The Pima Indians of Arizona made a raid on the Apaches, killed thirty-five and took eight children prisoners, and recovered the plunder taken the day previous from the white settlements.

The principal school house in Virginia City, Nevada, was burned last evening. Loss nearly $10,000.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—River four feet two and stationery. Rain the greater part of the afternoon, with a prospect of continuance to-night. The Louisville packets are now all side-wheel. The Arlington departed to-day, and the Juniata goes to-morrow.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—River stationary, with three feet six inches at the head of the canal, twenty inches in the chute, and three feet six inches to Evansville and raining nearly all day; slow rain to-night. Departed—Carrie A. Thorne, New Orleans. Arrived—Telegram from Memphis says the cargo of the Legal Tender is not damaged. The boat has gone to the docks.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 13.—Cloudy; rained all day; mercury 66. River risen four inches. Port list: Down—Leclaire 7 P. M.; Ellen Hughes, 8 P. M.; Greenback, 10 A. M.; Umpire, 4 P. M.; Ruby, 7 P. M. Up—James E. Hanking, 8 A. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Ada Hellman, 10 A. M.; Eu Claire, 10 A. M., all with moderate trips. The Umpire was full.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 13.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Belle of Pike, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Utah, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Planter, Memphis, Louisville, 3 P. M.; Eddyville, Evansville, 6 P. M.; City of Chester, Memphis, 8 P. M. Departed—Utah, Arkansas river, 4 P. M. The river has fallen three inches the past twenty-four hours; raining all day; thermometer 58.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—Arrived—Messenger, Keokuk; Esperanza and Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Mary McDonald, Vicksburg. Departed—Gladiator, New Orleans; Harry Johnson, Keokuk. The river, after rising eighteen inches, came to a stand to-day, but the steady raining in the northern and western water courses will cause another rise very soon. Freights to New Orleans and Vicksburg have declined to 60 cents for cotton and 25 cents for pound freight. Steady rain has fallen here nearly all day and continues to-night, with strong west wind.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 13.—Rainy and cool. River rising. Arrived—Mary Miller, Louisville. Departed—Cleburne, Arkansas river.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.—Arrived—H. C. Yaeger and Lucy Bertram, St. Louis. Departed—E. H. Durfee, St. Louis.

COTTON MARKETS

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 13.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 18½c; net receipts 2,370 bales; exports, coastwise, 198 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 28,309 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 17½c; net receipts 2,286 bales; exports coastwise 1,883 bales; sales 500 bales; stock 24,620 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 13.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middlings 17½@17¾c; net receipts 4,794 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,926 bales; exports coastwise 1,216 bales; sales 1,450 bales; stock 5,990 bales.

OUR LITTLE WASHINGTON LETTER.

Dearth of Sensation Stories—A New Poor House to be Erected— A Small-pox Scare— Nimrods—The Hemphill Railroad Redeemed—A Justifiable Grumble About the Charters Valley Road—Judge Sterrett to Hold Court—Journalistic—Lecture Course —Drunkenness and Rowdyism Rampant.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 13, 1871.

Hoping you will pardon me for seeming neglect in so long absenting myself from your columns, and promising to be more punctual in the future, I once more make the endeavor to acquaint you with the condition of things hereaways. The truth is, I have started this letter without the least possible hope of making it interesting. No first-class murder is mine to record; no bed-post tragedy, with a coroner sitting on the body and giving out that the victim died by stragulation brought about by a suspender; no running off with another woman's husband, leaving behind a dastardly written note admonishing the *remainder* man to be "kind to the little ones;" no, nothing of the kind, and hence my inability to raise a first-class sensation.

At last we are to have a new Poor House. The Directors and Commissioners at a late meeting determined to build, and the work will be commenced early in the spring. The company proposed does not meet with the entire approval of our citizens. No bonds are to be issued, the money to be raised by direct taxation within two years. This will increase the county rates to an alarming extent, but does away with the interest on bonds with from ten to twenty years to run. The taxes of your correspondent will go up double, and will then amount to something in the neighborhood of *fifty cents*, which he will pay without a murmur or charge of fraud. We are willing to submit to all manner of taxation, so that our paupers may not suffer. Heavier tax-payers (and there are many in the country) may grumble, but I will maintain a dignified composure.

Considerable consternation was created in this place last week by the report that Pittsburgh had sent two small-pox patients here for treatment. The report was utterly unfounded, and I might further add that we have not had a single case for the past three months. "The corner is scary" just a thriving business at a dollar a scratch, and I have no doubt a handsome dividend was declared.

A party of hunters left this place on Saturday morning *en route* to *prospect for game* in the vicinity of Morgantown, W. Va. Before leaving, the party made *ample arrangements* for furnishing venison to their friends. *Long-legged quail* and *badly lacerated snipe* will be at a discount in that "neck of the timber." The company is prepared to *bag* all kinds of game, from a bull terrier down to a Ku-Klux. The hunt is to be conducted on a new principle, for which the editorial gentleman accompanying the party will shortly apply for letters patent.

The "Old Hempfield Railroad," now owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, has at last awoke from its Rip Van Winkle sleep. New trestle works are being put up, old ties and iron are being superceded by new, and the time table shortened at least one-half. The trains are always on time, and the traveler is made to feel that his life and pocket book are perfectly safe in the keeping of those urbane and courteous gentlemen, Messrs. Bentley and Brown. Wheeling papers are received here over this line between nine and ten o'clock. The depot is situated in town, and travelers are not obliged to take a 'bus to convey them from a country depot.

Our other railroad is not meeting the anticipation of our citizens. Our mail is as late arriving as when carried by stage. But a little over two hours remain between the arrival and departure of trains; from three to four mortals may be occupied in traveling twenty-six miles, with a change of cars at that; and last, but not least, our daily papers are at a discount, from the fact that Wheeling papers arrive three hours earlier. The train officers give very general satisfaction, and no murmur or complaint can be made in that quarter. Add, Hail can in no possible way get the mail here before the arrival of the train, except by taking it on horseback from Ewing's station; and as it is a few hundred yards farther from town than our own depot, but little would be gained by this movement.

Judge Sterrett, of your city, will hold a special term of court here, commencing on the fourth Monday of this month. Cases in which Judge Acheson was counsel previous to his accession to the bench are docketed for trial. Our county jail contains but two prisoners; one, a colored man, charged with larceny; the other, a white boy of fourteen or fifteen, charged with the attempted outrage of a little girl. The latter stylish of the *Adonis* is now in full blast in this place. Its editors propose publishing Weekly if its patrons will advance a hearty support. The more the merrier. This place already has two high moral worth, will compete with any country papers in the State. Moore, of the *Reporter*, is "playing it along," and at the last election cushred the Democrats on a "set up" hand out of a Treasurer and commissioner. Could he do more?

The Lecture Course of the Young Men's Christian Association opens to-night. Rev. A. A. Willits discourseth on "Sunshine, or the Philosophy of a Happy Life." Anna Dickinson and Gough are billed for the season, and a splendid course is anticipated.

Our institutions of learning are in a more prosperous state. Washington and Jefferson College, under the efficient management of President Hayes, is dreaming of future glory, and looking forward to a day not far distant when the students of Yale and Cornell will clasp hands with her own, and acknowledge the equality of their respective institutions.

And yet we cannot say we are a blessed and happy community. We cannot promenade up and down our well paved streets, singing "Give me my native land." And why? Simply because it would be dangerous. We would run quite a risk of finding a "native" hand or mayhap a stone hurled at our head. The streets are almost nightly patrolled by a set of drunken men and debased women; blood and vomit are copiously distributed along every pavement. Drunken yells may be heard at every hour of the night, waking peaceful citizens from quiet slumber. The civil authorities are powerless to act, owing to an inefficient police force. Some of our citizens talk of a vigilance committee. The hemp post in front of the town will accommodate two. That number will be sufficient to intimidate the balance. "The little grog shops around the corner" are doing a thriving business, as well as other parties of whom I do not like to say a word. I allude to the country distillers. To them may be traced the cause of the lawlessness which disgraces our streets. Men of the most notorious intemperate habits, minors and habitual drunkards, can go to these distillers and purchase liquor in quantities of one gallon and upwards. Intoxicated can a man be made by and coming from these places at all hours of the day and night, laden down with jugs, kegs, buckets and paper boxes well filled with quart bottles. One ingenious individual, when his supplies are about exhausted, telegraphs to Wheeling, and is made the happy recipient of a fresh instalment by the next train. And here we drop the subject for the present. W. H. M.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, November 13, 1871.

	Cents.
Cronsworth Miss, Perrysville Road	3
Davis Mrs. C. S., Baltimore, Md	3
Getsinger Geo. B., Buchanan P. O., Pa	3
Hively Jos., Allegheny, Pa	3
Johnson E. H., Philadelphia, Pa	3
John, Bacon & Co., New York, N. Y	2
McIlwaine Jas., Washington, Pa	2
Robson R. A., New York, N. Y	3
Schwaim Fred., McKeesport, Pa	1
Thornberry Anne, Wellsville, Va	3
Turvin Mrs. Francis, Xenia, O	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, November 13, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer	Change in 24 hrs	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Pressure	Force of Wind	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y	29.84	17	40	15	N. W.	3	.04	R	3
Chicago, Ill	29.68	04	46	10	N. W.	10	.44	R	3
Cincinnati, O	29.66	09	54	12	S. E.	13	.84	O	4
Cleveland, O	29.80	12	52	12	S. E.	7	.42	L	4
Davenport, Iowa	29.89	06	42	11	N. W.	10	.54	R	3
Detroit, Mich	29.80	12	50	12	S. E.	7	.42	L	4
Louisville, Ky	29.50	29	56	15	S. E.	9	.19	R	3
Memphis, Tenn	29.50	25	56	15	S. E.	5	.19	R	3
Nashville, Tenn	29.53	25	56	5	S. E.	5	.12	R	3
New Orleans, La	29.67	20	66	10	S.	5	.00	L	3
Pittsburgh, Pa	29.86	16	46	10	...	...	.31	A	3
Shreveport, La	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Louis, Mo	29.77	07	47	16	N. W.	27	.64	C	3
St. Paul, Minn	29.97	04	32	14	N. W.	27	.64	C	3
Vicksburg	29.92	16	47	13	N. W.	28	1.92	O	4

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm or hurricane; H, violent gale; I, unknown; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Dion Boucicault has clearly come to the conclusion that regard for consecutiveness or congruous arrangement of the incidents of such dramas as it now pleases him to write are wholly superfluous. He wrote "Elfie; or, the Cherry Tree Inn," with a pleasing disregard of the nullities and a cheerful contempt for the audiences that might assemble to see what it amounted to. Yet he put into it some splendid chance for good acting and some powerful positive situations that are good enough to carry through successfully any quantity of talkative dead weight. There is no need to describe the plot, for though there is little of elaborate complication in it, there is still less of ingenious development. The piece mainly depends for what favor it is received with here upon two or three points skillfully arranged, and the opportunities afforded to the scene painter and stage manager. These opportunities are made the most of by Mr. Elsler's theater. Mr. Arthur Palmer has arranged two scenes which are a combination of artistic and mechanical triumph, and these alone would be sufficient to save a much less meritorious production.

There would be satisfaction in seeing Mr. Wheatleigh in characters that would more fairly show what he could do than can the part which he tries to make something of in "Elfie." He is so thoroughly good and conscientious an actor, and so hopelessly admired by those who best know him, as to make it difficult upon him imperative of giving us something else than *Sanford* before he goes away.

In "Elfie" Mr. Gotthold has by far the best part, and he plays it admirably. Certain of his surroundings were not encouraging, nor of the kind to give him inspiration; but whenever the chance depended on his own responsibility he rose to the full height of the occasion.

When it is said that Mr. Gotthold had the best part, it is, of course, understood that *Elfie* is exceptional. *Elfie* was intended by the author to be a central figure, and Mrs. Elsler does not fail to make her so. The character is a peculiar one, written up to the individuality of Agnes Robertson, and therefore one which few actresses could undertake acceptably. She is as quietly natural and effective without apparent effort as Agnes Robertson herself could have been.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

"Our Cousin German" is one of those pieces about which little can be said, one way or the other. There is no material in it which is good enough to be commended, nor any that is bad enough to be condemned. It is a chat vari of improbable incidents, loosely strung together and spiced with a strong sprinkling of sensationalism. The sole object sought to be attained in its construction is how to find a variety of ways of introducing Mr. J. K. Emmet in a phase of Teutonic character different from the conventional Dutchman of the stage. The conventional Dutchman had always been represented as an absurd idiot. *Fritz*, in "Our Cousin German," is a sensible fellow, who enlists the sympathies of his audience at the same time that he provokes their mirth. The last time the piece was given here it received very large audiences every night for three weeks, and there is reason to know as to good will it little more than mention of its reproduction now to ensure an eager rush to see it from the same class of play-goers. Mr. Emmet endows the skeleton of a part furnished him by Mr. Gayler with substance and vitality. Mr. Emmet's accomplishments are many and of the kind which never fail to arouse the enthusiasm of the multitude. He sings and he dances, and he plays on divers instruments, in a way to elicit vociferous applause. There was not standing room in the Fifth Avenue Opera House last evening, and there will not be to-night. This is the heyday of hack playwrights and "utility" stars, and by all means let Mr. Gayler and Mr. Emmet make the most of it.

Thimble's Varieties Theater.

The veteran Sanford is still the real luminary at Trimble's, though several constellations have been engaged to shine around him. The "Lady Fly" caused an immense sensation last night with her promenade head-downward, and drew forth the wildest plaudits with her graceful dance after the manner of the Majilton's. Then there were the Female Minstrels.

Academy of Music.

The "Drummer Boy of Shiloh" reappeared at the Academy last evening under the protecting wing of the Grand Army of the Republic. As an allegorical spectacle and retrospective picture of incidents of the war it is interesting to a large and appreciative class, and never fails to fill any place of entertainment where it is presented.

Announcements.

The Parepa-Rosa Company will be here next week. On Friday and Saturday we shall have the orchestral ladies from Vienna. On Thursday evening is to be given the complimentary concert to Mr. Benitz.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A DARK bay mare was stolen from the stable of Mr. Joseph Miller, at Perrysville, Sunday night.

OFFICER HARRISON MILLER, of the Fifth avenue police, has been summoned to the bedside of a sick brother at Newcastle, Pa.

MYERS UPDEGRAFF has been arrested upon the charge of firing the dwelling in Minersville, which was burned some six week since.

THE office of Hallman & Coleman's warehouse, on First avenue, was entered Sunday night and ransacked, but the thieves got nothing for their trouble.

ANNIE BUTLER, colored, yesterday lodged complaint before Alderman Butler charging Zachariah, her husband, with desertion. A warrant was issued.

THE Rev. John T. Gracey, late missionary to India, will lecture this evening, in Christ Church, Penn avenue, on "Missionaries—His Country and His Customs." The proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes.

A MAN suffering from *delirium tremens* rushed out of his house in Kilday's court, last evening, shouting fire, help, &c. A man passing along the street pulled box 27, and the engines of the district were called out. They report it a "chimney fire."

THE following contributions were made to Mayor Brush yesterday: Hart, Caughey & Co., $200; Pittsburgh's National Bank, $100; Second National Bank, $250; Dravo M. E. Church, Elizabeth township, $26 50.

E. D. PECHIN, Esq., yesterday took an appeal from the decision of Judge Stowe in the Court of Common Pleas in relation to the fund of the defunct *Paper* now in the hands of the auditor. The Supreme Court will likely hear arguments on the appeal at an early day.

JOHN APPEY was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Lawrenceville, last evening. He was locked up, and after a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols, was mulcted in a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

It now turns out that the report of the attempted assassination of Mr. Charles H. Armstrong was a joke, originated by a gentleman who was made the butt of a widely spread joke, at the hands of Mr. Armstrong, less than a year ago.

A MEETING of the citizens of East Birmingham was held in the office of Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, last evening, at which measures were taken looking to the building of a large planing mill on Mary street, opposite the glass factory of Messrs. Campbell, Johns & Co.

A MEETING of the citizens of the fund derived from the sale of the effects of *The Paper* will be held at the office of Alderman McMasters, on Wednesday evening, at five o'clock, for the purpose of taking action toward securing counsel to resist the appeal of Mr. Pechin to the Supreme Court.

Chicago Relief.

The Executive Committee appointed by the citizens of Allegheny county to receive and disburse cash contributions for the relief of Chicago and the Northwest, desirous to finish their duties and give a public statement of their transactions, request all persons who have not yet paid their subscription to do so at once to Mr. Macferron, Treasurer, at City Hall. All persons who have not contributed in any way are respectfully requested to do so this week. All collectors are requested to meet with the Executive Committee in the Treasurer's office, next Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order.

EXHIBITION AND SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS AT McILWAINE'S.

A large and valuable collection of modern Oil Paintings, to be sold to-morrow evening, by auction, is now on free exhibition in McIlwaine's second floor Sales Room, 106 Smithfield street. Separate entrance to the Room from Fifth Avenue, immediately above Smithfield. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine. Descriptive catalogues furnished visitors.

These paintings are from the easels of eminent Artists, and embrace a great variety of pleasing subjects. No word of commendation is required from us, as certainly no lady or gentleman of taste will neglect the opportunity to judge for themselves.

BEAVER MUFFLERS,

Gloves and caps at Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTRhs

SHURE POP.

Abel's Vermin Exterminator is shure death to rats, mice, roaches, &c. Try it. Sold by druggists and dealers.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS

At Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTRhs

SPOONS AND FORKS,

Silver plated, extra quality, for $1 per set at the Department Store, Masonic HallBuilding.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS

At Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTRhs

FINE TABLE CUTLERY

At the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

WHERE TO GET IT, AND WHAT IT WILL DO.

You can get it from druggists and dealers. It will rid your house from Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c. Abel's Vermin Exterminator has no equal." Try it."

FURS, FURS.

Attractive stock of ladies, misses and gents' furs at Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTRhs

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Largest stock and cheapest goods in the city, at Evans' Department Store, Masonic Hall Building.

FURS.

New fashionable furs at R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

A fair trial carries conviction. Try the "Dollar Reward Soap," and convince yourself. For sale by all grocers.

BEAVER GLOVES,

Caps, Mufflers, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTRhs

AN EXHIBITION AT BILLIARDS.

Mr. Garnier, the great French billiard player, and Mr. Joseph Dion, of Montreal, will give an exhibition at billiards at East End Billiard Hall, East Liberty, Pa., this evening, November 14.

ABEL'S GLYCERMEL OF ROSES.

The best and cheapest article in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips. "Try it."

BEAVER CAPS,

Gloves, mufflers, at Palmer's, 84 Wood street. TTRhs

Our Coats and Suits for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children for

One year old child,
Two year old child,
Three year old child,
Four year old child,
Five year old child,
Six year old boy,
Seven year old boy,
Eight year old boy,
Nine year old boy,
Ten year old boy,
Eleven year old boy,
Twelve year old boy,
Thirteen year old youths,
Fourteen year old youths,
Fifteen year old youths,
Sixteen year old youths,
Seventeen year old youths,
Eighteen year old youth,
Nineteen year old youth,
Twenty year old youth,
Twenty-one year old man,
Twenty-two year old man,
Twenty-three year old man,
Twenty-four year old man,
Twenty-six year old man,
Twenty-seven year old man,
Twenty-eight year old man,
Twenty-nine year old man,
Thirty year old man,

Or any other man up to one hundred years old, at GUTTMAN'S, the only New York City Clothier in Pittsburgh, 42 Sixth street.

Kid Gloves, Extra Quality.

For both ladies and gents, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

The Grand Duke Alexis.

The longer the Grand Duke Alexis' arrival is delayed the greater will be the anxiety of the public mind. Not only is this the case in Washington, D. C., and New York, but also in Chicago, which is immediately upon his advent into America, but wherever the Grand Duke intends visit again. Owing to vexatious delays have occasioned no little disappointment. Those who know beyond the possibility of a doubt, how utterly vain it is to depend upon the vague rumors that come from Washington, far better than to concern themselves with a pleasant, happy, and calmly await the arrival of the Grand Duke, than to work themselves up into such a fervor of excitement as the country now seems to be in. Meantime the celebrated Tobias, of the Big No. 13 Sixth street, announces that he has clothing for the million and styles that would do honor to the Grand Duke Alexis himself. He is always posted on the moves of the distinguished visitor and will be glad to impart to customers any information he has on that subject and also in relation to the prices of his clothing. Give him a call.

Umbrellas and Canes

Of every style and price at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Country Dealers

Are requested to call and examine the large stock of new goods at the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Meerschaum Pipes

And segar tubes, greatest variety and cheapest goods in the city, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

The China Store

Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware.

Seventy-five Cases

Of the celebrated Werk & Son's "Golden Eagle" Cincinnati whiskey, bottled by party unless he can produce a certificate from the Health officer, showing that he has been authorized by him to destroy such cloths

Fine Table Cutlery

At R. E. Breed & Co's., China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Large Stock.

Of China, glass and queensware just received at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, 100 Wood street.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

Nothing so successful.—*Theo. Metcalf, Apothecary Boston.*

Buckwheat Cakes.

If you want the best Buckwheat Cakes that can be made, use Banner Baking Powder in them. Follow the receipt on the label of each can.

"We Consider

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts superior to any others."—*Parker House, Boston.*

Winter Suits.

Nutting, the One Price C. O. D. clothier, offers the largest assortment for men and boys and children, 42 Sixth street.

Silver Plated Ware

Extra quality, at R. E. Breed & Co's. China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Stops falling of the hair.

DIED.

LIGHTNER.—On Sabbath morning, November 12th, 1871, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. REBECCA F. LIGHTNER, relict of John Lightner, deceased, in the seventy fourth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 107 Arch (formerly Beaver) street, Allegheny city, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

FREW.—On Sabbath afternoon, November 12th, 1871, at 4 o'clock, ELIZABETH MARY FREW, in the seventieth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 575 Penn street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Religious services at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

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Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.
Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

G. Wm. Kredel & Co
Manufacturers of All Kinds of
Varnishes AND Japans,
Dalzell Building, Duquesne Way,
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FURNITURE VARNISH,
FURNITURE FLOWING VARNISH,
SHELLAC VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
PAINTERS' OUTSIDE VARNISH,
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BOILED OIL, WALNUT STAIN,
Varnish
FOR COACH MAKERS' USES.
Black Iron Varnish,
TTRhs AND OTHER KINDS.

5,000 BBLS. FALL AND WINTER APPLES, arriving:
3,000 boxes Cultivated Cranberries;
100 barrels Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
100 barrels choice Yellow Onions;
100 bushels Shellbarks;
250 bushels Chestnuts;
50 kegs Ohio Apple Butter;
75 tubs Roll Butter;
50 barrels choice Rosas (hand picked). For sale HENRY REA, Jr., 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.
A WELCOME FROM THOUSANDS.
FRITZ RECEIVED WITH AN OVATION.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
SECOND NIGHT OF
EMMET,
IN
FRITZ.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. EMMET.
Saturday Matinee, 2 o'clock.
In Rehearsal—CARL THE FIDDLER.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
First appearance of the celebrated Comedian,
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH,
And grand production of Bourcicault's new Sensational Drama of
ELFIE; or, THE CHERRY TREE INN.
Mr. Charles Wheatleigh as.....Sadlove.
Mrs. Effie Elsler as.....Elfie.
This Powerful Drama will be produced MONDAY EVENING, November 13th, 1871, with Splendid New Scenery, Wardrobe, Properties, Mechanical Effects, Music, Dances, &c., &c.
See Programmes for full particulars.
Saturday Afternoon—Elfie Matinee.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of the Celebrated Character Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH K. EMMET,
Who will appear THIS EVENING in Charles Gayler's celebrated Drama of
FRITZ,
FRITZ, FRITZ, FRITZ.
SECURE SEATS EARLY.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.
TO-NIGHT, MLLE FONTAINBLEAU, the Coiling Wonder. Fisher and Johnson, the great Song and Dance Men.
SANFORD'S BLONDE AND BRUNETTE FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Samuel S. Sanford, Carrie Avery, Lizzie Shelton, Hattie Ellis, Kathleen O'Neill, Clair Sisters, Kitty Rowell, Flora Benton, Lucie Clinton, Tom Hampton, Fatzie Stewart. Saturday Matinee.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELLSLER.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
Re-entre of the PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA for a season of 6 NIGHTS and 1 MATINEE,
CARL ROSA.....Proprietor and Director.
H. DE LUCA.....Business Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, November 20th, Wallace's charming Opera, MARITANA. Debut of the most eminent American Prima Donna,
Mme VANZINI (Mrs. Van Zandt) as.....MARITANA.
Latarillo (her re-entre).....Mrs. Zelda Seguin.
The Marchioness.....Mrs. Agnsley Cook.
The Queen's Bazan (re-entre).....Mr. W. H. Castle
Don Jose.....Mr. Agnsley Cook.
The King.....Mr. Godfrey H. H.
The Marquis.....Mr. White.
Tuesday—MARTHA.
Wednesday—TROVATORE.
Thursday—DON GIOVANNI.
Friday—The New Opera SATANELLA.
Saturday—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
Saturday—Grand Gala Matinee—BOHEMIAN GIRL
Matinee Prices—Admission $1; no extra charge for Reserved Seats.
The sale of Seats for the Season will commence at Box Office on THURSDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. Sale for Single Nights will commence FRIDAY MORNING. Reserved Seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle $2; in Dress Circle $1.50.

LIBRARY HALL.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, NOVEMBER 17 AND 18,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
TWO GRAND
Vocal and Instrumental Concerts,
AND A GRAND MATINEE,
BY THE WORLD-FAMED
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA
MLLE JOSEPHINE WEINLICH, Conductress.
Assisted by
MADAM INES FABBRI,
The Celebrated Prima Donna of the Grand Italian Opera of London and Paris.
MLLE ANNA FELZ,
The wonderful Child Soprano, and
MR. JACOB MULLER,
The great Violinist, and
Prof. MULDER FABBRI, Pianist.
ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.
Secure Tickets for Reserved Seats, to be had at KLEBER'S Music Store.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERT.
Complimentary to Mr. John J. Benitz,
AT MASONIC HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1871.
Mr. BENITZ will be assisted by Mrs. L. LOHEYDE, late of Cincinnati; Prof. CARL RETTER, Pianist and Organist, and the best Amateur Talent in the city.
Tickets on sale at Gayler after 7 and Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
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